

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1928 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1928—VOL. XX, NO. 172

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

FRANCE BACKS OCEAN FLIGHT FOR FIRST TIME

Official Support Is Being
Given to Attempt to Fly
to United States

HYDROAIRPLANE NOW BEING GOT READY

Flight Under Government Aus-
pices May Be Precursor of
Air-Mail Service

BY CARL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS.—The French Government is, for the first time, officially backing a transatlantic flight. The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed by the Foreign Affairs ministry. Two Gnome-Rhone motors on a large hydroplane now settled on an inland sea called Etang de Berre, near Marseilles, are receiving a final tuning up. The machine will be flown by Lieutenant Paris of the French Navy and it is expected to reach the United States, via the Azores. It has, with an eight-ton load, a cruising radius of nearly 3000 miles.

While this ocean-crossing under government auspices may be the precursor of a regular transatlantic airmail service, it will in no sense inaugurate such a service. The report from North America saying that a postal air route from France would soon be opened is not confirmed here, the postal authorities at least knowing nothing about it.

Many Airplanes Preparing

The French Government refuses to recognize or help any ocean-crossing attempted with machines incapable of landing on water. This attitude, however, has not deterred preparations now in full swing of six airplanes for transatlantic flight. There are rumors of others being got ready secretly.

Sergeant Dreyfous, a war ace flying a Bernard plane, is given by experts an excellent chance of being the first Frenchman with private backing to reach the other continent. Then there is Capt. Louis Couderet waiting also with a Bernard airplane called the Oiseau Tango, being the same one which made a start but had to return last year. A new Breguet is having motors fitted for the famous world fliers D'Idoue, Costes and Joseph Lebré.

Other Pilots Preparing

Rene Couzinet has built a tri-motored graceful monoplane specially for the transatlantic hop and this is now being tested by its pilot of a fine flying record. Maurice Couhier, two young commercial pilots, Nirmier and Wackenheim, are putting the finishing touches on a Potez airplane of a type used for several years by a French company between Paris and Constantinople. Finally, of those attempts of which there is definite information, the Polish aviators, Maj. Louis Idzikowski and Maj. Casimir Kubala, are all said to have been instrumental in developing the idea of a state-wide survey as well as in planning for a westward flight.

It is unwise to predict when any plane will actually start, nevertheless it would surprise no one to hear any morning that one of these seven

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1928

GENERAL

"Air Schools" Being Peons
France Backs Transatlantic Flight
North Carolina to Take Survey
Europe's Farming Advice Sought
Missouri Gains \$100,000
Aliens to Face Card Test
Brewster First for Prohibition

Page 2

Committee's Opposition Up to Hoover
Pleikt Pen Buoy With Indians
British Financing Almost Perfect

Page 3

Hoover's Right to Privacy Gone
Harmony Rules, Card Test
Son and Wife Visit Hoover

Page 4

Old Graces Found in Newest Yacht
Banker Favors Home Budget Plan
"Pilgrims" Take Home Good-Will Mes-

ses
All War Ban Invitations Accepted
Labor Conference Ends at Geneva

Page 5

Union of State and Church in Balance
Southern Textile Men Meet
Washington China Set Sold
Bartmouth Deaf-Mute Baker Library

Page 6

Penal Colony in New Guinea
Bucharest Fights Bolshevik Freedom
Finnish Rebels Still Pursued
London to Excavate Near Roman Bath
Women Leaders Praise Schools

SPORTS

Page 6
Field Force From the Lead
McKee's Lead to Bunt
Miss Wills Better Than Ever
Princeton Wins Yacht Race
England Leads in Yachtman Cup
Major-League Baseball

FINANCIAL

Stocks Show Irregularity
New York and Boston Stocks
New York's Review of Business
New York Bond Market
Grand Market Weekly Review

Page 10

Unsubsidized Air-Posters Stressed
Abandoned Line Must Pay Rental

FEATURES

House and Garden 3
The Quality of the Lily 3
Antiques for the Home and Col-
lector 9
Music News of the World 10
The Home Forum 11

Page 11

The Sundial 11
The Diary of Snobs, Our Dog 17
The Daily Universe 17
The Children's Corner 17

Editorial Page 18

State Property 18
Notes From London 18

Motor Tax Repeal Raises Production

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
New York

PRODUCTION of automobiles for the first five months in 1928 is estimated to be approximately 1,876,000 cars and trucks, as compared with 1,746,077 in the corresponding period of last year, according to Automotive Industries.

The final figures for the month of May, which are expected to be about 443,700 cars and trucks, will establish a record for that month, it is said. The elimination of the excise tax on automobiles is given as a stimulating influence to sales.

North Carolina to Take Stock of Resources

Entire State Is Enlisted in Move to Pave Way to De- velopment Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—With a program designed to enlist the entire State of North Carolina in a new era of progress, the State Department of Conservation and Development has taken the first step in a survey of natural and industrial resources whereby information necessary to promoters and investors may be made immediately available.

One unit of the survey, a study of the forest resources of the State, is already under way, and others are about to be launched. The work of tabulating and issuing the survey under the direction of Park Mathewson, statistician and assistant director of the department.

Broadly speaking, the survey will be an inventory of the natural resources of the State, including raw materials, such as agriculture products, forest products, minerals, fisheries, climate and population. This will mark the first attempt toward indexing the resources of the State in a comprehensive and systematic fashion. It is an effort to show the materials which the State is able to furnish for use either in their natural condition or in the processes of industry.

The survey seeks to determine to what extent the possibilities for development have been exploited and what opportunities exist for increased exploitation. More than a mere effort to seek indiscriminate utilization of natural resources, it is said, rather than a move to guide the State in channels that promise to be of greatest benefit to the individual and the community.

The department characterizes it as an effort to collect fundamental information and to make it available to those whom it may serve in building a bigger and better State along sound and economic lines.

Gov. A. W. McLean, Director of the Phillips of the Department of Conservation and Development; H. L. McLaren, former chairman of the Division of Commerce and Industry, and his successor, Benjamin B. Gossett, are all said to have been instrumental in developing the idea of a state-wide survey as well as in planning for it.

The department characterizes it as an effort to collect fundamental information and to make it available to those whom it may serve in building a bigger and better State along sound and economic lines.

Identification cards will be issued by American consuls at points of departure and will contain the name and description of the immigrant, with his photograph attached. They are expected to prove popular with all legally admitted aliens who have hitherto lacked a convenient means of identifying themselves.

The department characterizes it as an effort to collect fundamental information and to make it available to those whom it may serve in building a bigger and better State along sound and economic lines.

On and After July 1 Immigrants Will Have to Show Proof of Legal Entry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Identification cards will be issued to all immigrants, except students, who enter the United States on and after July 1. George J. Harris, acting commissioner of immigration, describes the innovation as "a milestone in immigration practice."

The survey seeks to determine to what extent the possibilities for development have been exploited and what opportunities exist for increased exploitation. More than a mere effort to seek indiscriminate utilization of natural resources, it is said, rather than a move to guide the State in channels that promise to be of greatest benefit to the individual and the community.

The department characterizes it as an effort to collect fundamental information and to make it available to those whom it may serve in building a bigger and better State along sound and economic lines.

Identification cards will be issued by American consuls at points of departure and will contain the name and description of the immigrant, with his photograph attached. They are expected to prove popular with all legally admitted aliens who have hitherto lacked a convenient means of identifying themselves.

The department characterizes it as an effort to collect fundamental information and to make it available to those whom it may serve in building a bigger and better State along sound and economic lines.

Identification cards will be issued by American consuls at points of departure and will contain the name and description of the immigrant, with his photograph attached. They are expected to prove popular with all legally admitted aliens who have hitherto lacked a convenient means of identifying themselves.

The department characterizes it as an effort to collect fundamental information and to make it available to those whom it may serve in building a bigger and better State along sound and economic lines.

Identification cards will be issued by American consuls at points of departure and will contain the name and description of the immigrant, with his photograph attached. They are expected to prove popular with all legally admitted aliens who have hitherto lacked a convenient means of identifying themselves.

The department characterizes it as an effort to collect fundamental information and to make it available to those whom it may serve in building a bigger and better State along sound and economic lines.

Identification cards will be issued by American consuls at points of departure and will contain the name and description of the immigrant, with his photograph attached. They are expected to prove popular with all legally admitted aliens who have hitherto lacked a convenient means of identifying themselves.

The department characterizes it as an effort to collect fundamental information and to make it available to those whom it may serve in building a bigger and better State along sound and economic lines.

Identification cards will be issued by American consuls at points of departure and will contain the name and description of the immigrant, with his photograph attached. They are expected to prove popular with all legally admitted aliens who have hitherto lacked a convenient means of identifying themselves.

The department characterizes it as an effort to collect fundamental information and to make it available to those whom it may serve in building a bigger and better State along sound and economic lines.

Identification cards will be issued by American consuls at points of departure and will contain the name and description of the immigrant, with his photograph attached. They are expected to prove popular with all legally admitted aliens who have hitherto lacked a convenient means of identifying themselves.

The department characterizes it as an effort to collect fundamental information and to make it available to those whom it may serve in building a bigger and better State along sound and economic lines.

Identification cards will be issued by American consuls at points of departure and will contain the name and description of the immigrant, with his photograph attached. They are expected to prove popular with all legally admitted aliens who have hitherto lacked a convenient means of identifying themselves.

The department characterizes it as an effort to collect fundamental information and to make it available to those whom it may serve in building a bigger and better State along sound and economic lines.

Identification cards will be issued by American consuls at points of departure and will contain the name and description of the immigrant, with his photograph attached. They are expected to prove popular with all legally admitted aliens who have hitherto lacked a convenient means of identifying themselves.

The department characterizes it as an effort to collect fundamental information and to make it available to those whom it may serve in building a bigger and better State along sound and economic lines.

Identification cards will be issued by American consuls at points of departure and will contain the name and description of the immigrant, with his photograph attached. They are expected to prove popular with all legally admitted aliens who have hitherto lacked a convenient means of identifying themselves.

The department characterizes it as an effort to collect fundamental information and to make it available to those whom it may serve in building a bigger and better State along sound and economic lines.

Identification cards will be issued by American consuls at points of departure and will contain the name and description of the immigrant, with his photograph attached. They are expected to prove popular with all legally admitted aliens who have hitherto lacked a convenient means of identifying themselves.

The department characterizes it as an effort to collect fundamental information and to make it available to those whom it may serve in building a bigger and better State along sound and economic lines.

Identification cards will be issued by American consuls at points of departure and will contain the name and description of the immigrant, with his photograph attached. They are expected to prove popular with all legally admitted aliens who have hitherto lacked a convenient means of identifying themselves.

The department characterizes it as an effort to collect fundamental information and to make it available to those whom it may serve in building a bigger and better State along sound and economic lines.

Identification cards will be issued by American consuls at points of departure and will contain the name and description of the immigrant, with his photograph attached. They are expected to prove popular with all legally admitted aliens who have hitherto lacked a convenient means of identifying themselves.

The department characterizes it as an effort to collect fundamental information and to make it available to those whom it may serve in building a bigger and better State along sound and economic lines.

Identification cards will be issued by American consuls at points of departure and will contain the name and description of the immigrant, with his photograph attached. They are expected to prove popular with all legally admitted aliens who have hitherto lacked a convenient means of identifying themselves.

The department characterizes it as an effort to collect fundamental information and to make it available to those whom it may serve in building a bigger and better State along sound and economic lines.

Identification cards will be issued by American consuls at points of departure and will contain the name and description of the immigrant, with his photograph attached. They are expected to prove popular with all legally admitted aliens who have hitherto lacked a convenient means of identifying themselves.

The department characterizes it as an effort to collect fundamental information and to make it available to those whom it may serve in building a bigger and better State along sound and economic lines.

Identification cards will be issued by American consuls at points of departure and will contain the name and description of the immigrant, with his photograph attached. They are expected to prove popular with all legally admitted aliens who have hitherto lacked a convenient means of identifying themselves.

The department characterizes it as an effort to collect fundamental information and to make it available to those whom it may serve in building a bigger and better State along sound and economic lines.

Identification cards will be issued by American consuls at points of departure and will contain the name and description of the immigrant, with his photograph attached. They are expected to prove popular with all legally admitted aliens who have hitherto lacked a convenient means of identifying themselves.

The department characterizes it as an effort to collect fundamental information and to make it available to those whom it may serve in building a bigger and better State along sound and economic lines.

Identification cards will be issued by American consuls at points of departure and will contain the name and description of the immigrant, with his photograph attached. They are expected to prove popular with all legally admitted aliens who have hitherto lacked a convenient means of identifying themselves.

The department characterizes it as an effort to collect fundamental information and to make it available to those whom it may serve in building a bigger and better State along sound and economic lines.

Identification cards will be issued by American consuls at points of departure and will contain the name and description of the immigrant, with his photograph attached. They are expected to prove popular with all legally admitted aliens who have hitherto lacked a convenient means of identifying themselves.

The department characterizes it as an effort to collect fundamental information and to make it available to those whom it may serve in building a bigger and better State along sound and economic lines.

Identification cards will be issued by American consuls at points of departure and will contain the name and description of the immigrant, with his photograph attached. They are expected to prove popular with all legally admitted aliens who have hitherto lacked a convenient means of identifying themselves.

The department characterizes it as an effort to collect fundamental information and to make it available to those whom it may serve in building a bigger and better State along sound and economic lines.

Identification cards will be issued by American consuls at points of departure and will contain the name and description of the immigrant, with his photograph attached. They are expected to prove popular with all legally admitted aliens who have hitherto lacked a convenient means of identifying themselves.

The department characterizes it as an effort to collect fundamental information and to make it available to those whom it may serve in building a bigger and better State along sound and economic lines.

Identification cards will be issued by American consuls at points of departure and will contain the name and description of the immigrant, with his photograph attached. They are expected to prove popular with all legally admitted aliens who have hitherto lacked a convenient means of identifying themselves.

The department characterizes it as an effort to collect fundamental information and to make it available to those whom it may serve in building a bigger and better State along sound and economic lines.

Identification cards will be issued by American consuls at points of departure and will contain the name and description of the immigrant, with his photograph attached. They are expected to prove popular with all legally admitted aliens who have hitherto lacked a convenient means of identifying themselves.

The department characterizes it as an effort to collect fundamental information and to make it available to those whom it may serve in building a bigger and better State along sound and economic lines.

Mr. Alvin T. Hert, of Kentucky—let it be known they were for Hoover for President.

Then the man widely regarded the shrewdest Roman of them all—C. Eason Slemmons, of Virginia, proclaimed himself a Hoover partisan.

So things continued, in a crescendo of systematic growth, until by the time the Kansas City convention approached, Herbert Hoover was the acknowledged leader of the Republicans as progressive and as efficient a pre-nomination organization as any candidate for the Presidency ever possessed. Always it was bulked up by a nation-wide mass of "popular appeal." It could never have attained its strength and invincibility otherwise.

The practical politicians who flocked to Hoover's banners, as the weeks and months rolled by, were not animated entirely by their enthusiasm for him. They are trained in the art of keeping their ears to the ground, and beneath the surface they long ago detected rumblings which decided the direction in which they should chart their course.

Hoover has told this writer over and over again that, despite the "organization" which sprang up around him—and which, when all is said and done, was exclusively and directly of his own making—that he enters the presidential race unhampered by pledges or promises. He was part of an administration that was hamstrung and all but wrecked by the pre-convention and pre-election pledge-and-promise system.

Herbert Hoover insists that he enters the crucial struggle of his career heart-whole and fancy free.

British Financing Is Almost Perfect

Securities Bought to Pay Debt Installment Within a Few Cents of Fund Needed

Special from MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following the receipt of a check made out for just a few cents, the United States has credited the British Government with payment of an installment of \$67,200,000 on its war debt. The check represents the entire cash amount which changed hands in what was characterized by bankers here as one of the most unusual transactions in recent international finance.

The transaction was carried out by J. P. Morgan & Co., representing the British Government, and the New York Federal Reserve Bank, as the agent of the United States Treasury Department. Under the terms of the debt agreement, the debtor nation may redeem its obligations either in cash or in securities of the United States Government.

Purchased Treasury Issues

The British Government chose to make its payment in securities. As the result, it has been a heavy purchaser of treasury notes and certificates. But the market price of these securities has been below par. In some periods it dropped as low as 99. Securities purchased by the British at a fraction under 100, however, were applied at face value upon that date.

The result was a considerable saving to the British Government. No official statement concerning the amount which had been offset on these purchases could be procured. International bankers in Wall Street, however, computed the savings as between \$300,000 and \$325,000.

Check for Less Than \$1

So accurately was the purchase of the securities carried on that when the payment fell due, the face value of treasury notes and certificates available for this purpose totaled within less than \$1 of the total amount due. The difference of a few cents represented the only cash payment involved in the transaction. This accounted for the check.

The British installment was part of \$90,000,000 in foreign debts which became due on June 15. More than \$11,000,000 was due from France and the remainder from a number of smaller stations.

BRINGS ORIENT NEARER

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.—The Northern Pacific terminus of the Canadian National Railways is estimated to be 26 hours' sailing time nearer the Orient than Vancouver or Seattle.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy
An INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and
holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Plymouth Street,
Boston, Mass. Subscription rates, available
in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50;
three months, \$2.50; one month, \$1.00.
Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1102, Act of Oct. 2, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

COMMITTEE'S ORGANIZATION UP TO HOOVER

Special Group to Meet Secretary in Washington on June 21

By a STAFF CORRESPONDENT

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—In order that the wishes of Herbert Hoover, Republican nominee for President, may be fully consulted, the new National Committee of the party delayed all action on the selection of a national chairman and other officers and named a special committee of 26 to meet in Washington June 21. Ralph Williams, Oregon, was permanent chairman of the convention, was under discussion.

Good Is Favored

Hoover will be chosen will be selected with the approval and upon the advice of Mr. Hoover. It is understood that Mr. Good, a former member of Congress, can have the post if he desires it. He left a lucrative legal practice in Chicago to take command of the Hoover campaign.

Hoover leaders discussing the preliminary phases of the coming campaign, declared that Mr. Hoover had expressed the intention of organizing a "more moderate" women for all sections of the country who functioning under a general chairman, will manage his candidacy.

The committee of 26 was authorized to choose the successor to William M. Butler, retiring national chairman, after conferring with Mr. Hoover. The naming of the secretary of the committee, a post now held by James White, will also be in the hands of the committee.

The committee was also empowered to decide the contests over national committee men who were raised in two states, Wisconsin and Michigan. Candidates over the selection of committee men in these two states were raised on the convention floor at the last session.

The convention, tabling conflicting motions of the contending factions, referred the controversies to the national committee.

Up to Special Committee

The committee in turn put the matter up to its special committee, which will sit on the contests in Washington and hear the cases of the contestants.

The Wisconsin controversy is between La Follette Progressives, who hold a 19-to-7 majority of the State's delegation.

The Progressives in the delegation caused selected Herman L. Ebern, former State Attorney-General, as the national chairman, and Mrs. Elizabeth McCormack, as his second. The Progressives offered a resolution which pledged the Wisconsin delegation to the support of the Republican presidential ticket and its platform.

The Progressives, exercising their majority, tabled the resolution. The Progressives then brought their complaint to the National Convention and challenged the Progressives' delegates' right to sit in the convention on behalf of the Republican delegates.

The convention, Credentials Committee, voted on the protest and the Progressives voted for George W. Norris, Senator from Nebraska, for President and Mr. Ebern for Vice-President. The Progressives voted for Mr. Hoover.

Challenged by Regulars

When the convention took up the work of ratifying national committee sections the Progressives again challenged the Progressives. Party leaders maneuvered the contest over the National Committee.

Mr. Ebern and Mrs. McCormack were chosen by the Progressives to replace George Vits and Mrs. Thomas, who succeeded in capturing these offices last year at a meeting of the State Republican Committee.

When Miss Lyman lauded Mr. Curtis four years ago upon his succession to Henry Cabot Lodge as leader of the United States Senate, and the newspaper account reached him, he exclaimed warmly, "Miss Lyman was the best teacher they had in Kansas. She was more than a teacher. She knew how to inspire and encourage as well as to teach."

NEW YORK-AUSTRALIA AIR LINK

Special from MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—New York has been linked to Australia by short-wave radio link, according to an announcement. The New York service connects with the new Montreal to Melbourne short-wave beam, which opened. Rates for service between New York and Australia will be 10 per cent less than existing tariff between these two points, officials said.

PERMANENT WAVING

ADVANCED METHOD
MARCEL FINGER AND WATER
WAVING SHAMPOOING, MANICURING
ARTISTIC HAIR BOBBING

ANNA E. WHITTEMORE

120 Boylston Street, Room 501
Boston, Mass.
Phone Capitol 5894

Leighton, Mitchell Co.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Inquire for Owner's Budget Plan

99 Chauncy Street, Boston

Tel. Hancock 3790-3791

Shell Gray

A delicate light gray developed in a beautiful soft Caliskin One Strap. Ideal for Summer wear.

\$9.50

Walk-Over Shops

A. H. Howe & Sons
170 Tremont Street, Boston
378 Washington Street

2559 Washington Street, Roxbury

until the new national committee was organized, was challenged by Roscoe Pickett, white, chairman of the State Republican Committee.

Prominently mentioned for the chairmanship of the National Committee are James W. Good, Mr. Hoover's campaign manager of his nomination race; Roy O. West, former secretary of the National Committee, and Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, who was also active in the inner circles of the Hoover candidacy. George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, permanent chairman of the convention, was under discussion.

Good Is Favored

Hoover will be chosen will be selected with the approval and upon the advice of Mr. Hoover. It is understood that Mr. Good, a former member of Congress, can have the post if he desires it. He left a lucrative legal practice in Chicago to take command of the Hoover campaign.

Hoover leaders discussing the preliminary phases of the coming campaign, declared that Mr. Hoover had expressed the intention of organizing a "more moderate" women for all sections of the country who functioning under a general chairman, will manage his candidacy.

The committee of 26 was authorized to choose the successor to William M. Butler, retiring national chairman, after conferring with Mr. Hoover. The naming of the secretary of the committee, a post now held by James White, will also be in the hands of the committee.

The committee was also empowered to decide the contests over national committee men who were raised in two states, Wisconsin and Michigan. Candidates over the selection of committee men in these two states were raised on the convention floor at the last session.

The convention, tabling conflicting motions of the contending factions, referred the controversies to the national committee.

Up to Special Committee

The committee in turn put the matter up to its special committee, which will sit on the contests in Washington and hear the cases of the contestants.

The Wisconsin controversy is between La Follette Progressives, who hold a 19-to-7 majority of the State's delegation.

The Progressives in the delegation caused selected Herman L. Ebern, former State Attorney-General, as the national chairman, and Mrs. Elizabeth McCormack, as his second. The Progressives offered a resolution which pledged the Wisconsin delegation to the support of the Republican presidential ticket and its platform.

The Progressives, exercising their majority, tabled the resolution. The Progressives then brought their complaint to the National Convention and challenged the Progressives' delegates' right to sit in the convention on behalf of the Republican delegates.

The convention, Credentials Committee, voted on the protest and the Progressives voted for George W. Norris, Senator from Nebraska, for President and Mr. Ebern for Vice-President. The Progressives voted for Mr. Hoover.

Challenged by Regulars

When the convention took up the work of ratifying national committee sections the Progressives again challenged the Progressives. Party leaders maneuvered the contest over the National Committee.

Mr. Ebern and Mrs. McCormack were chosen by the Progressives to replace George Vits and Mrs. Thomas, who succeeded in capturing these offices last year at a meeting of the State Republican Committee.

When Miss Lyman lauded Mr. Curtis four years ago upon his succession to Henry Cabot Lodge as leader of the United States Senate, and the newspaper account reached him, he exclaimed warmly, "Miss Lyman was the best teacher they had in Kansas. She was more than a teacher. She knew how to inspire and encourage as well as to teach."

NEW YORK-AUSTRALIA AIR LINK

Special from MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—New York has been linked to Australia by short-wave radio link, according to an announcement. The New York service connects with the new Montreal to Melbourne short-wave beam, which opened. Rates for service between New York and Australia will be 10 per cent less than existing tariff between these two points, officials said.

PERMANENT WAVING

ADVANCED METHOD
MARCEL FINGER AND WATER
WAVING SHAMPOOING, MANICURING
ARTISTIC HAIR BOBBING

ANNA E. WHITTEMORE

120 Boylston Street, Room 501
Boston, Mass.
Phone Capitol 5894

Leighton, Mitchell Co.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Inquire for Owner's Budget Plan

99 Chauncy Street, Boston

Tel. Hancock 3790-3791

Shell Gray

A delicate light gray developed in a beautiful soft Caliskin One Strap. Ideal for Summer wear.

\$9.50

Walk-Over Shops

A. H. Howe & Sons
170 Tremont Street, Boston
378 Washington Street

2559 Washington Street, Roxbury

Shell Gray

A delicate light gray developed in a beautiful soft Caliskin One Strap. Ideal for Summer wear.

\$9.50

Walk-Over Shops

A. H. Howe & Sons
170 Tremont Street, Boston
378 Washington Street

2559 Washington Street, Roxbury

Shell Gray

A delicate light gray developed in a beautiful soft Caliskin One Strap. Ideal for Summer wear.

\$9.50

Walk-Over Shops

A. H. Howe & Sons
170 Tremont Street, Boston
378 Washington Street

2559 Washington Street, Roxbury

Shell Gray

A delicate light gray developed in a beautiful soft Caliskin One Strap. Ideal for Summer wear.

\$9.50

Walk-Over Shops

A. H. Howe & Sons
170 Tremont Street, Boston
378 Washington Street

2559 Washington Street, Roxbury

Shell Gray

A delicate light gray developed in a beautiful soft Caliskin One Strap. Ideal for Summer wear.

\$9.50

Walk-Over Shops

A. H. Howe & Sons
170 Tremont Street, Boston
378 Washington Street

2559 Washington Street, Roxbury

Shell Gray

A delicate light gray developed in a beautiful soft Caliskin One Strap. Ideal for Summer wear.

\$9.50

Walk-Over Shops

A. H. Howe & Sons
170 Tremont Street, Boston
378 Washington Street

2559 Washington Street, Roxbury

Shell Gray

A delicate light gray developed in a beautiful soft Caliskin One Strap. Ideal for Summer wear.

\$9.50

Walk-Over Shops

A. H. Howe & Sons

HARMONY RULES AS DELEGATES TREK HOMeward

Sessions Rolled Smoothly to Close—Loud Praise to Kansas City

By WILLIS J. ABBOT
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The last session of the Republican convention went off without other incidents than the orderly progress of a well-prepared program. From the first day the progress of the plans of the Hoover managers has been particularly unimpeded. There were rumors of collapse, threats of revolt, dark hints of successful cabals for the stopping of Herbert Hoover. But the facts made the rumors ridiculous and veteran politicians looking back recognize the fact that this outcome was inevitable when the convention met. And the adjournment witnesses a surprisingly small number of malcontents.

The delegates, press correspondents and other visitors to this convention will disperse with the kindliest feeling for Kansas City. Its climate was slandered in advance. Those who stopped on the way to buy Palm Beach suits found them a total loss. Even California delegates have been heard to express approval of the bracing atmosphere which has greeted them.

Hospitality Unrived

The convention hall, though not of the largest, has been adequate, reasonably cool and of excellent acoustic qualities. Everything needed for the conduct of business, hotels, important business blocks, clubs and

telegraph offices, are within a few minutes' walk of the convention hall. The police have been notably courteous and helpful, and the city's arrangements for hospitality have been unrivaled.

Those leaders who hold that relaxation contributes to ultimate efficiency will testify that Kansas City's 17 golf links include some of the finest courses in the country.

The drives about the city, and particularly the amazingly beautiful residence sections, have attracted guests and won plaudits from every section. The newspapers have been impartial, interesting and helpful.

The hotels are numerous and their charges have not soared skyward as usually the case in convention cities.

Accordingly a highly satisfied army of visitors departs sounding the praises of Kansas City.

Moreover, they are loud in plaudits of the manner in which the convention has been handled by its permanent chairman, Senator George H. Moses. Already known as the Senate's ablest presiding officer, Chairman Moses has so forced the business of this convention as to justify compliments of gratified delegates.

Moral Qualities First

The rather unusual character of this convention was emphasized by the reading of a long telegram from Secretary Hoover in answer to Chairman Moses' telegram of congratulations. In his response the Secretary laid stress upon the moral and spiritual problems which confront our Nation and pledged his administration to their earliest consideration and solution. More than once before witnessed, the leading men of this convention have recognized that there are forces other than merely political and economic which must be considered if the destiny of the Nation is to be successfully wrought out.

The platform in its expressions concerning international peace, the wider distribution of the fruits of America and the enforcement of law raises questions in which the moral consideration is supreme.

Curtis Was Started on Career by His Indian Grandmother

Julie Poppin Sent Him Away From Kaw Village With Warning Against Adopting Life of "Blanket Indian," and He Worked His Way Through School

When Charles Curtis of the Kansas stepped out on the platform of the day in Kansas City to thank the exuberant delegates to the Republican convention for nominating him as Vice-President of the United States, it is possible that, out from the cherished recesses of memory, there stepped another figure to stand at his side and add her approbation to that of the cheering multitude.

That would have been Julie Poppin.

Sparkling black eyes in a dark olive face; black locks down which hung in braids of jet black hair; tipped at the ends with woven porcupine quills; beaded moccasins—that would have been Julie Poppin, the Kaw squaw, daughter of Chief White Plume and grandmother of Charles Curtis.

And if ever woman may be justified in using that hackneyed phrase: "I told you so," Julie Poppin would have been that woman, for it was Julie Poppin, when Charles Curtis was but a lad accompanying his ancestral tribe on one of its interminable marches, who crawled to his tepee one night and in guttural whispers pointed out to the boy the futility of the career of a blanket Indian and the ambitious heritage of the white man.

Send From Indian Camp

"Go back to your own, Charlie," she whispered. "There's nothing for you here in the plains. In the white man's cities there are schools, colleges, fame."

That would have been Julie Poppin's words before she took the boy's hand and led him to the edge of the encampment where the horses were pitched.

Charles Curtis mounted. For a moment the two paused before parting; then he wheeled the pony and was gone, and Julie Poppin, watching him merge into the darkness, turned proudly to her tepee.

It is probable that Charles Curtis will never be faced with a decision more important to his material progress than he faced that night—the choice between the life of a blanket Indian or an educated white man. And it is likely that Charles Curtis to forget the one who helped him make that decision.

Undoubtedly Julie Poppin was at his side the other afternoon in Kansas City.

Born on Reservation

That is how the boy, who was born Jan. 25, 1860, in the Kaw Indian reservation in Kansas, whose ancestry, a fourth Indian, goes back to the Kaw chief, White Plume, and to French and Canadian traders, turned up in Topeka, Kan., and entered his name in the public school.

He had few funds, and to supplement that little he became a hack driver on the streets of Topeka. From night hacking and public schooling he graduated into newspapering. For some time he was a reporter for the North Topeka Times. His graduation essay, however, had attracted the favorable attention of A. H. Case, a Topeka lawyer, and not long after Charles Curtis began the study of law in Mr. Case's office. In his twenty-first year he passed the bar examination and later he became Mr. Case's partner.

When he was under 25, he became prosecuting attorney for Shawnee County. Curtis found a condition wherein, with saloons banned on the statute books, nearly 100 saloons in Topeka were running wide open in defiance of the law. He acted quickly. Within 30 days every saloon under his jurisdiction had been closed and were kept closed during the four years of his term. In that time he never lost a prohibition case, and it is declared that he was the first official to stand at his side and add her approbation to that of the cheering multitude.

Ability Recognized

His ability soon was recognized beyond his home town and he was chosen to run for the House of Representatives in 1889, but was defeated. He came back two years later, was elected to the Fifty-third Congress and each succeeding Congress to the Sixteenth before he could find his seat in the Sixteenth Congress, he had been called higher and took a seat in the Senate in 1907 to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Joseph E. Burton.

In 1912, he tasted defeat again, this time at the hands of Senator J. L. Bristol, a populist candidate. He met him again, however, in 1914, in the first direct primary held in Kansas and was victorious.

Charles Curtis mounted. For a moment the two paused before parting; then he wheeled the pony and was gone, and Julie Poppin, watching him merge into the darkness, turned proudly to her tepee.

It is probable that Charles Curtis will never be faced with a decision more important to his material progress than he faced that night—the choice between the life of a blanket Indian or an educated white man. And it is likely that Charles Curtis to forget the one who helped him make that decision.

Undoubtedly Julie Poppin was at his side the other afternoon in Kansas City.

Born on Reservation

That is how the boy, who was born Jan. 25, 1860, in the Kaw Indian reservation in Kansas, whose ancestry, a fourth Indian, goes back to the Kaw chief, White Plume, and to French and Canadian traders, turned up in Topeka, Kan., and entered his name in the public school.

Ability Recognized

His ability soon was recognized beyond his home town and he was chosen to run for the House of Representatives in 1889, but was defeated. He came back two years later, was elected to the Fifty-third Congress and each succeeding Congress to the Sixteenth before he could find his seat in the Sixteenth Congress, he had been called higher and took a seat in the Senate in 1907 to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Joseph E. Burton.

In 1912, he tasted defeat again, this time at the hands of Senator J. L. Bristol, a populist candidate. He met him again, however, in 1914, in the first direct primary held in Kansas and was victorious.

Charles Curtis mounted. For a moment the two paused before parting; then he wheeled the pony and was gone, and Julie Poppin, watching him merge into the darkness, turned proudly to her tepee.

It is probable that Charles Curtis will never be faced with a decision more important to his material progress than he faced that night—the choice between the life of a blanket Indian or an educated white man. And it is likely that Charles Curtis to forget the one who helped him make that decision.

Undoubtedly Julie Poppin was at his side the other afternoon in Kansas City.

Born on Reservation

That is how the boy, who was born Jan. 25, 1860, in the Kaw Indian reservation in Kansas, whose ancestry, a fourth Indian, goes back to the Kaw chief, White Plume, and to French and Canadian traders, turned up in Topeka, Kan., and entered his name in the public school.

The Hollywood Storage Company

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.
in the center of residential Los Angeles, possesses the only private spur track serving that area.

Packing Moving Shipping Storage

Customs Clearances Export Declarations
Ask your friends about the

Hollywood Storage Co.
Community Located
1025 N. HIGHLAND
GRANITE HILL



They Look to You

Four thousand underprivileged children and mothers of the slums and tenements are waiting to go to

WONDERLAND

the magnificent Fresh Air Camp of The Salvation Army on Lake Massapoag, at Sharon.

Sixty-seven acres of woodland, lawns, gardens, playgrounds and beach, with forty-six modern buildings, wholesome, appetizing food and fresh milk in abundance—excellent bathing—immaculate beds—a wonderful fresh air camp.

\$40,000 must be raised

To Care for These Unfortunate

(MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO THE SALVATION ARMY)

See How Pleased Hoover's Grandchildren Are



MR. AND MRS. HERBERT HOOVER JR. AND CHILDREN
Mrs. Hoover is Holding Peggy Ann, and Secretary's Son Herbert Hoover 3d.

by lining the streets and cheering as he swept by bowing, smiling, and doffing his hat to the throngs.

There were booming guns, ship and factory whistles, the blare of bands, and the crescendo of crowd enthusiasm then, but now all is peace.

Superior longs to get acquainted with Mrs. Coolidge. She appeared only at the station here where the President detrained, riding on the new station at Winneboujou before she entered an automobile for the ride into the Pierce house.

DOLLARS TO SPEND MILLION ON RADIO

Ship Line to Establish Stations for World Service

REGULAR FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Coincident with the expanding of its steamship services to include a radio auxiliary which will permit the sending of messages at least half way around the world, the Dollar Line has just announced its purpose to spend \$1,000,000 within the next six months in constructing broadcasting and receiving stations for a communication service.

A novel feature will be the combination of mail and radio. The Dollar Line vessels, both those in the round-the-world and the trans-Pacific lines, will be equipped with receiving and automatic sending apparatus and plans are being worked out which will permit passengers on board or business men at ports of call to send their messages by radio to China, for instance, and whence the ship company will forward them by mail to destination.

Faster time for the delivery of the letters will thus be accomplished, but the rates will be substantially less than would be the case if the transaction were handled all the way by radio and wire.

Hoover's Right to Privacy Gone; Gets Taste of Nominee's Life

Ride to Office in Commerce Building Is Now Continuous Reception With All Washington Joining In

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Herbert Hoover has learned that the life of a candidate is hard.

Already the last vestiges of privacy have departed from his regular round. Photographers with tripods camp outside the offices on the seventh floor of the Department of Commerce Building, and they are there to stay. Groups of neighbors gather in front of Mr. Hoover's home as he departs for work early in the morning, and applaud the official car as it starts off. As he drives through the streets, the big machine with the official badge is easily recognized, and Mr. Hoover is applauded.

Washington all along has favored the Hoover nomination. Then on arrival at the Commerce Building, clerks lean out from windows and cheer heartily.

Moderate and Shy Man

Ever since Mr. Hoover came to the capital some eight years ago, he has been known as a moderate and somewhat shy man. What he thinks of the new position is not known.

He appeared to be surprised by the first greetings, which made his ride to work a public reception. When he left his car he seemed to brace himself as for an ordeal. Old-timers remark that he will be used to it before the campaign is over.

Mr. Hoover shares in the general interest. A list of 28 special writers

and correspondents is now on file with George Akerson, Mr. Hoover's secretary, all asking for exclusive interviews with the wife of the Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Hoover in the past has made a practice of getting to his office at 8 a.m., but during the convention he has arrived an hour earlier. Mrs. Hoover, together with Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hoover Jr., has accompanied him and has received a share in the congratulations.

Greets Colleagues

Mr. Hoover left his office only once during the final day of the convention, until he went home at 6 p.m. Then he went to the roof at the request of motion picture photographers to receive a group of about 40 of his division and bureau chiefs. They filed by as he stood under the hot sun. No speeches were made. Mr. Hoover gave a handclap and smile to each.

Mr. Hoover's home and his office in the Commerce Department are the only places left where eager supporters cannot reach him. Both places are now being inundated with congratulatory letters and cables, and a procession of telegraph boys

and a procession of telegraph boys at the door all day long.

Perhaps Mr. Hoover reads with envy of the carefree fishing trip on which Mr. Coolidge has embarked.

Mr. Hoover's right to privacy is gone; he has had a foretaste of the life of a candidate.

WHIPPET FOURSEED

\$610

Four-cylinder Touring \$455;
4-door (with rumble seat) \$525;
Coach \$555; Coupe \$555;
Cabriolet Coupe (with collapsible top) \$595.



IMPORTANT NOTICE!
U. S. AUTO TAX REPEALED
BUY NOW at Lower Prices!

WILLYS LOWEST PRICED SIX SEDAN
—THE 7 BEARING CHASSIS

Whippet Six Touring \$615;
Roadster \$665; Coupe \$695;
Coach \$695. All prices f. o. b.
Toledo, Ohio, and specification
subject to change without notice. Willys-Overland, Inc., Toledo, O.

770

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc., Toledo, Ohio

WILLYS-OVERLAND SALES CO., Ltd., Toronto, Canada

See Your Local Overland or Willys-Knight Dealer

Whippet
FOURS
SIXES

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc., Toledo, Ohio

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc., Toledo, Ohio

WILLYS-OVERLAND SALES CO., Ltd., Toronto, Canada

See Your Local Overland or Willys-Knight Dealer

'PILGRIMS' TAKE HOME MESSAGE OF GOOD WILL

Visit of Congregationalists Gives Impetus to Move for Outlawing of War

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK—The 1200 British "Pilgrims" who journeyed to the United States for the sole purpose of strengthening the ties of friendship between the English-speaking peoples of the two countries turned their faces homeward after hearing their good-will mission commanded by President Coolidge and the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Pease, president of the Federal Council of Churches, at a farewell banquet at the Astor.

President Coolidge, in his message to the visiting Congregationalists said: "Religion has been at the basis of all enduring achievements everywhere. I feel that its dominant note today is the bringing about of a closer religious fellowship among the nations, and a clearer apprehension of what makes for a happier, richer life among all peoples. We desire to make the world a better place to live in. I am confident that the pilgrimage of our fellow churchmen across the sea will be of great and permanent value in strengthening the ties already existing between Great Britain and America."

ALLEGIANCE TO COMMON CAUSE

Pledging their united allegiance to the cause of permanent peace the "Pilgrims" joined with their American hosts in applauding Dr. Cadman when he said: "The common interests of the nations we represent are best served by the proposal of Secretary Kellogg for the renunciation and outlawry of war. We are glad to observe the hearty support given by His Britannic Majesty's Government for this epoch-making overture."

"Your visit has strengthened the bonds of fellowship among the thinking people of the nations for the higher aims of our common civilization," continued Dr. Cadman. "It has also greatly advanced that good understanding between English-speaking states which is absolutely essential to the peace and welfare of mankind."

CLEARING WORLD OF INJUSTICE

Speaking on behalf of the British Congregationalists, the Rev. Dr. Sidney M. Berry of London expressed the hope that the United States, England, and other countries might bring to a successful conclusion the negotiations now under way to banish war from the world and to lay the foundations for a progressive, constructive and positive world.

Turning then to the need of engaging in a twentieth century pilgrimage for the higher ends of humanity Dr. Berry said: "To clear the world of injustice and misery and fear are tasks as divine in their purpose, as fruitful in their promise, as any that our fathers achieved in their day."

BANISHMENT OF CONFLICT

"Just before they lifted anchor each of the British visitors received a copy of the farewell message prepared for the occasion by the administrative committee of the Federal Council of Churches. 'As you return to your native land,' this greeting said, 'kindly convey to our Christian brethren across the sea our cordial greetings of good will. It is our earnest hope that the great bodies of Christians in your land and ours may become better acquainted and may join in carrying out many common tasks in the interest of our sacred heritage.'

"Especially do we desire that our two peoples may unite in the most effective advocacy of those ideals, principles, and practices in the relations of nations that will set out two countries determinedly against war and make them joint leaders in the program to outlaw and forever banish war from the world as a means of advancing the private interests of any nation."

France Backs Ocean Flight for First Time

(Continued from Page 1)

expeditions had started. The French are very keen to be the first to link their country to the United States by air, flying in a westerly direction.

French Mission Foresees Rapid Gain in Aviation

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK—The French Air Mission, which has been making a survey of commercial aviation and the air-mail service in the United States has just completed its work and left New York for home on board the steamship France, of the French Line.

Members of the mission declared that the United States was just entering a period of rapid aeronautical advancement and that within a year its progress in this direction would give a very great impetus to flying in all the principal countries of the world. The mission's survey here took it from the Atlantic to the Pacific by airplane.

ROUTE VIA FRENCH AFRICA

Two outstanding developments in commercial aviation may be expected within the very near future, which within a few months. Gen. Paul Boucabeille, head of the mission, told a Monitor reporter. These will be the development of passenger and freight air routes in the United States and an air mail route linking Europe and the United States.

Proposals have been made to es-

tablish an air mail route between France and the United States by sending the airplanes from France over the established route to French Africa, thence to Brazil, Cuba and the United States, he said. Mail may be carried over this route between Paris and New York in less than three days and schedules successfully maintained through all seasons according to General Boucabeille.

Such an air route, he continued,

would aid colonization in French Africa and quickly build up a bulk of new trade between Cuba, Brazil, the French colonies in Africa, France and the United States.

The French aviation experts were very much impressed, they said, with the efficiency with which air mail is handled in this country. They were especially interested in the system of transferring air mail direct at landing fields through field post offices instead of carrying the mail to and from central post offices at each transfer point. The postal system of beacon lights also impressed them greatly, and the uniform manner of lighting all landing fields.

Members of the mission, other than General Boucabeille, are Henri Picot and Pierre Fournier of the Paris Chamber of Commerce; Pierre de Montgolfier of the Chamber of Commerce of Troyes; Baron Francois d'Anglejan-Chauvin, directing engineer of the Aeroposta Company; Maurice Kahn, technical director of the mission; Emmanuel Cochard, Dr. Abd-el-Nour, Mayor of Bazailles, and representative of the Chamber of Commerce of Sedan; R. L. Barth, directing engineer of the Eastern Railroad Company of France; Jules Joule of the Chamber of Commerce of Tourcoing and Col. Andre Watteau,

Jugoslavians Give Titulescu Great Welcome

MUCH IMPORTANCE AScribed to Rumanian Foreign Minister's Visit to Belgrade

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELGRADE—The Christian Science Foreign Minister, Nicolae Titulescu, who has arrived here, was received cordially by the King, Government and public of Jugoslavia. Politicians ascribe special importance to the visit as making for the strengthening of the Jugoslav-Rumanian relations on the eve of the meeting of the Little Entente at Bucharest on June 19.

The largest Belgrade daily, the Politika, writes that Dr. Voivod Markovitch and Mr. Titulescu will have the opportunity to press to the world the solidarity and the identical views of Jugoslavia and Rumania. "The Balkans for the Balkan Peoples." In defending Rumanian interests at Geneva recently on the question of the Hungarian optants, Mr. Titulescu simultaneously defended the interests of Jugoslavia and struck a heavy blow at Hungarian pretensions for the revision of the Trianon Treaty.

In an interview Mr. Titulescu emphasized Europe's resolute desire for peace, which he said depended on the absolute confidence in the continuance of the status quo. The Little Entente announced finally and cate-

gorically that treaty revision cannot be discussed. Mr. Titulescu added that Rumania rejoices to observe that Jugoslavia and Italy are establishing better relations, and declared his conviction that the question of the Hungarian optants was settled once for all as far as the League of Nations was concerned.

Bankers Honor Him

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WASHINGTON—With the understanding that the Kellogg multi-lateral treaty shall not interfere with commitments under the League of Nations, the Union of South Africa has accepted the American invitation to participate in the negotiations to renounce war. It completed the list of 14 nations which have signed their willingness to enter such a compact.

The South African acceptance was telegraphed to the British Foreign Office by General Herzog and handed to Sir Arthur Atherton, American Chargé d'Affaires in London, on June 15.

The largest Belgrade daily, the Politika, writes that Dr. Voivod Markovitch and Mr. Titulescu will have the opportunity to press to the world the solidarity and the identical views of Jugoslavia and Rumania. "The Balkans for the Balkan Peoples." In defending Rumanian interests at Geneva recently on the question of the Hungarian optants, Mr. Titulescu simultaneously defended the interests of Jugoslavia and struck a heavy blow at Hungarian pretensions for the revision of the Trianon Treaty.

In an interview Mr. Titulescu emphasized Europe's resolute desire for peace, which he said depended on the absolute confidence in the continuance of the status quo. The Little Entente announced finally and cate-

G. O. P. Jottings

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—When Senator Curtis came into the convention hall after he had been nominated, a score of hands were stretched out to greet him as he mounted to the platform.

The Vice-President nominee is a personal person and his speech was broad and comprehensive. A girl in blue, Miss Mabel Vernon, executive director of the National Woman's Party, came forward with a great sheaf of roses. The roses were presented to Senator Curtis because of the gratitude the members of the Woman's Party bear him for having introduced the equal rights bill in the Senate.

As the candidate was leaving for Topeka just as soon as he could have his picture taken, the roses were handed by him to his sister, Mrs. Gam of Washington, D. C., who took them to her hotel.

It is seldom that a daughter has the privilege of seconding the nomination of her father. This pleasant duty fell to Mrs. Leona Curtis Knight of Rhode Island, who, on behalf of the delegation, seconded the nomination of her father, Charles Curtis, for Vice-President. A slight young woman, in a blue dress with a touch of red and a large red hat, she stood before the microphone, speaking very distinctly and her words carried to the far corners of the hall, evoking mighty cheering.

Some one said this was the first time that a daughter had performed such a pleasant duty for a father, but one who had been at many conventions shook his head and said this was not sure. Ruth Bryan Owen may have seconded the nomination of her father, William Jennings Bryan, but, at any rate, the occasions are rare.

Among the delegates to the convention is Percival P. Baxter, former Governor of Maine, who eight years ago had the privilege of seconding Hoover's nomination for the Presidency and who is still for Hoover.

Mrs. James W. Morrison, Chicago, active in the League of Women Voters, also spoke for Hoover which year it was the first that conventions were held at the convention that year, which was held in Chicago.

Mrs. Morrison made observations upon the changes in these eight years; first, that conventions are more intelligent today it is because the majority of the active committee-women are members of the league.

Another thing, Mrs. Morrison claims that the League of Women Voters has served as a great training school for women in politics, and that if the women show a more intelligent interest today it is because the majority of the active committee-women are members of the league.

Mrs. Alvin T. Hert occupies a place somewhat different from that of the other women at the convention. She is a woman of gentle, quiet manners, the kind that the average man would say was out of place in politics. She dispensed hospitality when her husband was an active political figure, but at that time had no further acquaintance with politics.

Mrs. Hert was a wealthy man, with a large business in hand. After he had passed on the went on with the

BOOK MARKERS
Transparent, have clear, permanent figures, hold fast, and are practically indestructible. The original marker is all the size of a postage stamp. Three sizes. Readers' Library, Pocket. Set of thirty, postpaid, \$1.00.
THE PERFECT MARKER
Yonkers, N. Y.

BOSTON STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO.

Convenient, centrally located, fireproof construction buildings for the storage of furniture, household goods and valuable papers. Accessible, rentable, reasonably priced. Established 1881. Phone BAC 1530 or 6173. Edward L. Wingate, General Manager. Packing and shipping arranged.

BOSTON STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO.

Convenient, centrally located, fireproof construction buildings for the storage of furniture, household goods and valuable papers. Accessible, rentable, reasonably priced. Established 1881. Phone BAC 1530 or 6173. Edward L. Wingate, General Manager. Packing and shipping arranged.

BOSTON STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO.

Convenient, centrally located, fireproof construction buildings for the storage of furniture, household goods and valuable papers. Accessible, rentable, reasonably priced. Established 1881. Phone BAC 1530 or 6173. Edward L. Wingate, General Manager. Packing and shipping arranged.

BOSTON STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO.

Convenient, centrally located, fireproof construction buildings for the storage of furniture, household goods and valuable papers. Accessible, rentable, reasonably priced. Established 1881. Phone BAC 1530 or 6173. Edward L. Wingate, General Manager. Packing and shipping arranged.

BOSTON STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO.

Convenient, centrally located, fireproof construction buildings for the storage of furniture, household goods and valuable papers. Accessible, rentable, reasonably priced. Established 1881. Phone BAC 1530 or 6173. Edward L. Wingate, General Manager. Packing and shipping arranged.

BOSTON STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO.

Convenient, centrally located, fireproof construction buildings for the storage of furniture, household goods and valuable papers. Accessible, rentable, reasonably priced. Established 1881. Phone BAC 1530 or 6173. Edward L. Wingate, General Manager. Packing and shipping arranged.

BOSTON STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO.

Convenient, centrally located, fireproof construction buildings for the storage of furniture, household goods and valuable papers. Accessible, rentable, reasonably priced. Established 1881. Phone BAC 1530 or 6173. Edward L. Wingate, General Manager. Packing and shipping arranged.

BOSTON STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO.

Jugoslavians Give Titulescu Great Welcome

MUCH IMPORTANCE AScribed to Rumanian Foreign Minister's Visit to Belgrade

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELGRADE—The Christian Science Foreign Minister, Nicolae Titulescu, who has arrived here, was received cordially by the King, Government and public of Jugoslavia. Politicians ascribe special importance to the visit as making for the strengthening of the Jugoslav-Rumanian relations on the eve of the meeting of the Little Entente at Bucharest on June 19.

The largest Belgrade daily, the Politika, writes that Dr. Voivod Markovitch and Mr. Titulescu will have the opportunity to press to the world the solidarity and the identical views of Jugoslavia and Rumania. "The Balkans for the Balkan Peoples." In defending Rumanian interests at Geneva recently on the question of the Hungarian optants, Mr. Titulescu simultaneously defended the interests of Jugoslavia and struck a heavy blow at Hungarian pretensions for the revision of the Trianon Treaty.

In an interview Mr. Titulescu emphasized Europe's resolute desire for peace, which he said depended on the absolute confidence in the continuance of the status quo. The Little Entente announced finally and cate-

gorically that treaty revision cannot be discussed. Mr. Titulescu added that Rumania rejoices to observe that Jugoslavia and Italy are establishing better relations, and declared his conviction that the question of the Hungarian optants was settled once for all as far as the League of Nations was concerned.

All Invitations to Join in War Ban Are Accepted

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON—South Africa has accepted the American invitation to participate in the negotiations to renounce war. It completed the list of 14 nations which have signed their willingness to enter such a compact.

The South African acceptance was telegraphed to the British Foreign Office by General Herzog and handed to Sir Arthur Atherton, American Chargé d'Affaires in London, on June 15.

The largest Belgrade daily, the Politika, writes that Dr. Voivod Markovitch and Mr. Titulescu will have the opportunity to press to the world the solidarity and the identical views of Jugoslavia and Rumania. "The Balkans for the Balkan Peoples." In defending Rumanian interests at Geneva recently on the question of the Hungarian optants, Mr. Titulescu simultaneously defended the interests of Jugoslavia and struck a heavy blow at Hungarian pretensions for the revision of the Trianon Treaty.

In an interview Mr. Titulescu emphasized Europe's resolute desire for peace, which he said depended on the absolute confidence in the continuance of the status quo. The Little Entente announced finally and cate-

gorically that treaty revision cannot be discussed. Mr. Titulescu added that Rumania rejoices to observe that Jugoslavia and Italy are establishing better relations, and declared his conviction that the question of the Hungarian optants was settled once for all as far as the League of Nations was concerned.

The South African acceptance was telegraphed to the British Foreign Office by General Herzog and handed to Sir Arthur Atherton, American Chargé d'Affaires in London, on June 15.

The largest Belgrade daily, the Politika, writes that Dr. Voivod Markovitch and Mr. Titulescu will have the opportunity to press to the world the solidarity and the identical views of Jugoslavia and Rumania. "The Balkans for the Balkan Peoples." In defending Rumanian interests at Geneva recently on the question of the Hungarian optants, Mr. Titulescu simultaneously defended the interests of Jugoslavia and struck a heavy blow at Hungarian pretensions for the revision of the Trianon Treaty.

In an interview Mr. Titulescu emphasized Europe's resolute desire for peace, which he said depended on the absolute confidence in the continuance of the status quo. The Little Entente announced finally and cate-

gorically that treaty revision cannot be discussed. Mr. Titulescu added that Rumania rejoices to observe that Jugoslavia and Italy are establishing better relations, and declared his conviction that the question of the Hungarian optants was settled once for all as far as the League of Nations was concerned.

The South African acceptance was telegraphed to the British Foreign Office by General Herzog and handed to Sir Arthur Atherton, American Chargé d'Affaires in London, on June 15.

The largest Belgrade daily, the Politika, writes that Dr. Voivod Markovitch and Mr. Titulescu will have the opportunity to press to the world the solidarity and the identical views of Jugoslavia and Rumania. "The Balkans for the Balkan Peoples." In defending Rumanian interests at Geneva recently on the question of the Hungarian optants, Mr. Titulescu simultaneously defended the interests of Jugoslavia and struck a heavy blow at Hungarian pretensions for the revision of the Trianon Treaty.

In an interview Mr. Titulescu emphasized Europe's resolute desire for peace, which he said depended on the absolute confidence in the continuance of the status quo. The Little Entente announced finally and cate-

gorically that treaty revision cannot be discussed. Mr. Titulescu added that Rumania rejoices to observe that Jugoslavia and Italy are establishing better relations, and declared his conviction that the question of the Hungarian optants was settled once for all as far as the League of Nations was concerned.

The South African acceptance was telegraphed to the British Foreign Office by General Herzog and handed to Sir Arthur Atherton, American Chargé d'Affaires in London, on June 15.

The largest Belgrade daily, the Politika, writes that Dr. Voivod Markovitch and Mr. Titulescu will have the opportunity to press to the world the solidarity and the identical views of Jugoslavia and Rumania. "The Balkans for the Balkan Peoples." In defending Rumanian interests at Geneva recently on the question of the Hungarian optants, Mr. Titulescu simultaneously defended the interests of Jugoslavia and struck a heavy blow at Hungarian pretensions for the revision of the Trianon Treaty.

In an interview Mr. Titulescu emphasized Europe's resolute desire for peace, which he said depended on the absolute confidence in the continuance of the status quo. The Little Entente announced finally and cate-

gorically that treaty revision cannot be discussed. Mr. Titulescu added that Rumania rejoices to observe that Jugoslavia and Italy are establishing better relations, and declared his conviction that the question of the Hungarian optants was settled once for all as far as the League of Nations was concerned.

The South African acceptance was telegraphed to the British Foreign Office by General Herzog and handed to Sir Arthur Atherton, American Chargé d'Affaires in London, on June 15.

The largest Belgrade daily, the Politika, writes that Dr. Voivod Markovitch and Mr. Titulescu will have the opportunity to press to the world the solidarity and the identical views of Jugoslavia and Rumania. "The Balkans for the Balkan Peoples." In defending Rumanian interests

UNION OF STATE AND CHURCH IS IN THE BALANCE

Westminster Canon Sees
This Condition as Result of
Prayer Book Rejection

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—"The problems of the new Prayer Book are now subordinated to the greater question of the relation of the church to the secular power," Canon Donaldson of Westminster made that statement in outlining the controversy arising from Parliament's rejection of the Prayer Book measure. "The Church Assembly Act," Canon Donaldson continues, "the state formally gave liberty to the church—subject only to the constitution. The Commons has taken back with one hand what it gave with the other. They have said in effect: 'Your doctrine of worship is subordinate to our will, i. e., the will of the state.' This is a claim which churchmen today cannot tolerate."

The Bishop of Guildford takes a similar line. "In a free country," he says, "the union of church and state is only possible on condition that the body politic gives the body religious genuine freedom in all spiritual matters which deals above all with matters of doctrine and worship."

End of Union Seen

The moment the political power assumes and enforces the right to control these essential spiritualities and says that the doctrine is erroneous and must be excluded from the church's statement of faith, or that the mode of worship is idolatrous and must be so declared and made illegal, the union of church and state in a free country is potentially at an end. It may be some years before the change is legally consummated. The momentum of centuries does not come to a dead stop all at once. But the end is sight and only a miracle can prevent it."

Viscount Wolmer urges the bishops to take the first step. "I think, without doubt, he says, 'the church must put the Prayer Book into force on its own authority. And I hope it will be the book of 1927 rather than the 1928 Prayer Book. The former had the greater majority in the Church Assembly. I hope the 1927 book will shortly be in use in every church throughout the country."

Constitutional Step Proposed

The Church of England Newspaper expressing more moderate views, says, "The question of constitutional way out of the impasse is to sit up for an amendment enabling act so that the Church of England may have the same autonomy as the Established Church of Scotland."

The bishops are, body, recognizing the gravity of the situation have postponed their meeting to discuss it formally until the week after next. In the meanwhile, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, whose efforts were largely responsible for the Prayer Book's rejection, has made another appeal for peace. "I should like," he says, "to support very strongly the measure of the two archbishops. Let us now have, as they say, a little quietness, a little peace, abating angry and unkind words. The matter is too serious for personal controversy."

Renewed attention is also being given to the possibility of bringing Nonconformists into line with the church.

Referring to the Archbishop of Canterbury's impending retirement, the Morning Post says: "There are many who feel that the new archbishop should continue the policy with the spirit which has made possible the coming union next November of the Established Church of Scotland with the United Free Church. They look forward ultimately—and their opinion is of a great body of weight—to an ideal imperial church which has inspired the Scottish unions."

Two Flying Scotsmans Race by Rail and Air

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STOCKHOLM—Unusually splendid scenes marked the celebration of King Gustav's birthday owing to the fact that the date almost coincides with the twentieth anniversary of his ascending the throne. Sweden's loyalty to the monarch is taking the form of a public subscription which the King has specially requested shall be for the benefit of the Swedish people.

On Sunday he will attend a religious service in the open air on the Ladugardsgade parade ground when the troops march past on the conclusion of the ceremony. The Austrian-Sweden Bank committee has arranged a special Te Deum in the Lutheran church in Vienna on the same day as a mark of gratitude for the help given by Sweden to Austrian children during the war.

WEST AFRICAN CHIEF
ON VISIT TO ENGLAND

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PRAGUE.—The Flying Scotsman by rail raced the Flying Scotsman by air from London to Edinburgh. Though no time test was involved the airplane actually beat the train about a quarter of an hour despite two stoppages en route, compared with none by the train. The competition was a friendly contest in the comparative comfort and pleasure of air travel.

The air liner carried 21 passengers. The plane and train passengers met at breakfast in the Savoy Hotel, London, and dined together at the North British Hotel here. They kept in touch with each other during the race by wireless. At the dinner the Air Marshal, Sir Vell Vvyan, referred to the great future for aviation and the probability of an air service between Edinburgh and London in the near future.

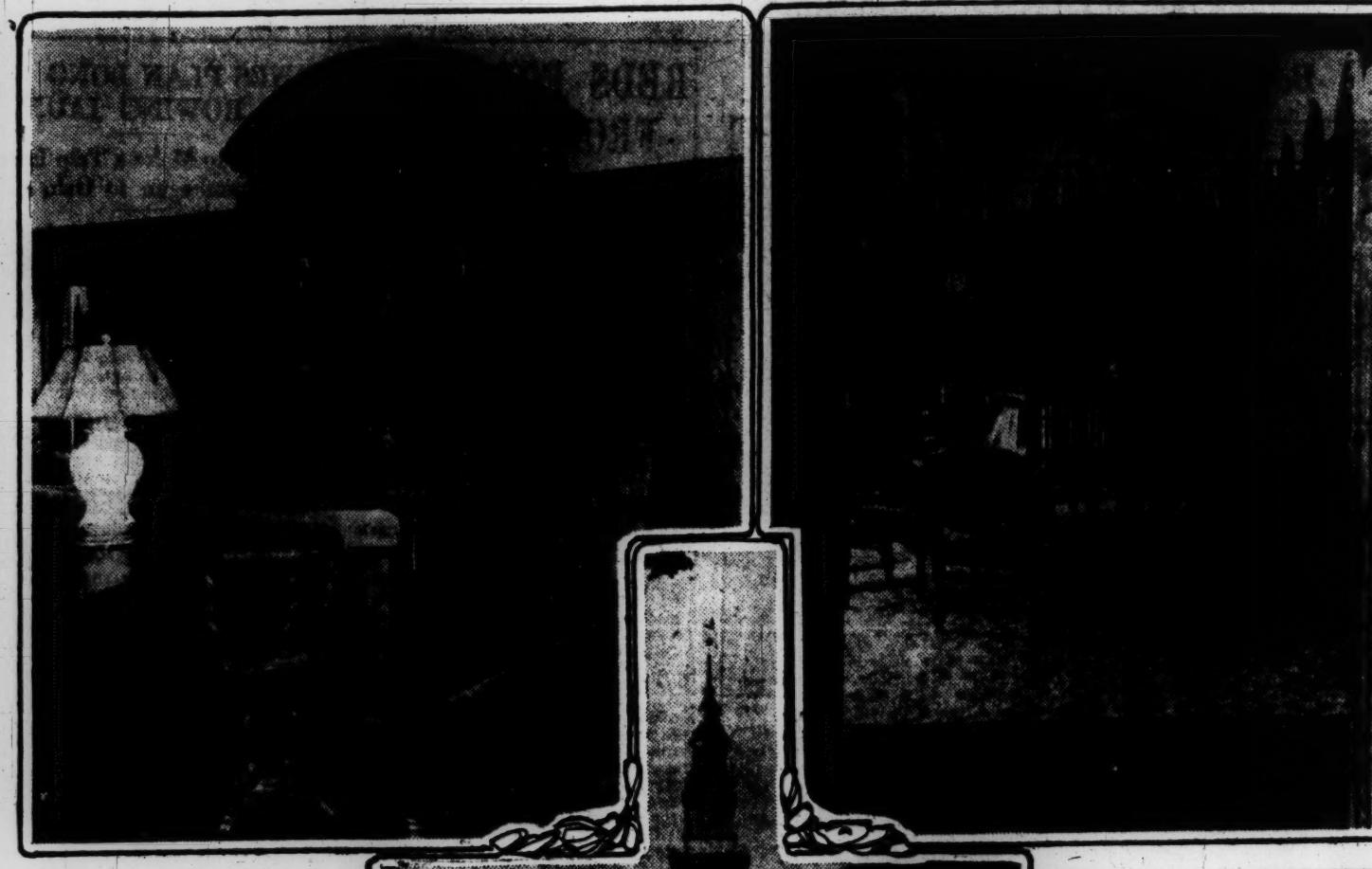
EX-PRESIDENT WILSON'S
MEMORY TO BE HONORED

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON.—Sir Nana Ofori Atta, the first West African potentate to receive the order of "Knight of the British Empire," has arrived in London. He's paramount chief of the Akyem Abuakwa tribe of the Gold Coast and a member of the Legislative Council. He speaks good English.

Interviewed last night he explained that he had come to England to receive the insignia of the order and hopes to remain here for two months visiting industrial and other centers of interest. According to the Daily News, when he landed at Plymouth he was preceded by a staff bearer carrying the wand of office, which is surmounted by gold models of a lion and a man. There was also a member of the King's multicolored umbrella and scepter of state, consisting of a drawn sword with jeweled hilt.

BILL CHANGES EASTER DATE
By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—A bill designed eventually to fix Easter upon the first Sunday after the second Saturday in April has received its third reading in the House of Commons unopposed. The measure is to take effect only when other nations come into line. While the Church of England agrees, when both houses of Parliament approve an order-in-council announcing the introduction of the change.

Quiet Pastures for Browsers and Workshops for Researchers



Mr. Hoover Praises Work of Engineers

American Association Receives
Message at El Paso—Mexicans Meet in Juarez

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EL PASO, Tex.—Engineers of Mexico and the United States in parallel conventions at Juarez, Mex., and El Paso testified to an increased sense of public usefulness and mutual understanding following a three-day session at which a feature of the American convention was a message from Herbert Hoover, who said:

"The increasing thought and energy which engineers are devoting to the public service is a striking development in recent years. It characterizes engineering work in private business as well as in public and of our natural resources."

"Your work in elimination of waste in simplification and standardization and in stabilization to mention only a few of these co-operative efforts is bringing great strength to the Nation. Industry, agriculture, labor and the consumer reap the benefits. I congratulate the American Association of Engineers for your part in these efforts and for your work in advancing the standing of the engineers as a group."

"(Signed) Herbert Hoover."

The American Association of Engineers conferred an honorary life membership on Leopoldo Vasquez, president of the National Association of Mexican Engineers, an honorary member, during the convention.

R. R. Morris of Milwaukee, Wis., was installed as president. The American Association of Engineers is expected to hold its fifteenth annual convention in Mexico City. The Mexican Government has extended an invitation, which was unanimously accepted by the convention, approved their work.

SWEDEN EVINCES ITS
LOYALTY TO THE KING

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STOCKHOLM—Unusually splendid scenes marked the celebration of King Gustav's birthday owing to the fact that the date almost coincides with the twentieth anniversary of his ascending the throne. Sweden's loyalty to the monarch is taking the form of a public subscription which the King has specially requested shall be for the benefit of the Swedish people.

On Sunday he will attend a religious service in the open air on the Ladugardsgade parade ground when the troops march past on the conclusion of the ceremony. The Austrian-Sweden Bank committee has arranged a special Te Deum in the Lutheran church in Vienna on the same day as a mark of gratitude for the help given by Sweden to Austrian children during the war.

CAMP CHIPMUNK
in a colony of
Bankers, Judges, Lawyers, Professors

LAKE PLACID

is being sold at

Executor's Auction

Magnificently appointed furnished modern Adirondack Camp, on 4 acres, all necessary outbuildings, perfect lighting and drainage system, fronting several hundred feet along Lake Placid, will be sold to highest bidder.

Next Saturday, June 23

At 3 P. M. on the Premises

Write for Booklet of Sale

GIRARD TRUST CO., Phila., Pa.

or

PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, 3d.

150 Broadway, New York City

647 Boylston Street, Boston
Keenmore 4730

507 Fifth Avenue, New York
Vanderbilt 7400

PHOTOGRAPHS
COPIED—RENEWED
ENLARGED BY
Bachrach

647 Boylston Street, Boston
Keenmore 4730

507 Fifth Avenue, New York
Vanderbilt 7400

PHOTOGRAPHS
COPIED—RENEWED
ENLARGED BY
Bachrach

647 Boylston Street, Boston
Keenmore 4730

507 Fifth Avenue, New York
Vanderbilt 7400

PHOTOGRAPHS
COPIED—RENEWED
ENLARGED BY
Bachrach

647 Boylston Street, Boston
Keenmore 4730

507 Fifth Avenue, New York
Vanderbilt 7400

PHOTOGRAPHS
COPIED—RENEWED
ENLARGED BY
Bachrach

647 Boylston Street, Boston
Keenmore 4730

507 Fifth Avenue, New York
Vanderbilt 7400

PHOTOGRAPHS
COPIED—RENEWED
ENLARGED BY
Bachrach

647 Boylston Street, Boston
Keenmore 4730

507 Fifth Avenue, New York
Vanderbilt 7400

PHOTOGRAPHS
COPIED—RENEWED
ENLARGED BY
Bachrach

647 Boylston Street, Boston
Keenmore 4730

507 Fifth Avenue, New York
Vanderbilt 7400

PHOTOGRAPHS
COPIED—RENEWED
ENLARGED BY
Bachrach

647 Boylston Street, Boston
Keenmore 4730

507 Fifth Avenue, New York
Vanderbilt 7400

PHOTOGRAPHS
COPIED—RENEWED
ENLARGED BY
Bachrach

647 Boylston Street, Boston
Keenmore 4730

507 Fifth Avenue, New York
Vanderbilt 7400

PHOTOGRAPHS
COPIED—RENEWED
ENLARGED BY
Bachrach

647 Boylston Street, Boston
Keenmore 4730

507 Fifth Avenue, New York
Vanderbilt 7400

PHOTOGRAPHS
COPIED—RENEWED
ENLARGED BY
Bachrach

647 Boylston Street, Boston
Keenmore 4730

507 Fifth Avenue, New York
Vanderbilt 7400

PHOTOGRAPHS
COPIED—RENEWED
ENLARGED BY
Bachrach

647 Boylston Street, Boston
Keenmore 4730

507 Fifth Avenue, New York
Vanderbilt 7400

PHOTOGRAPHS
COPIED—RENEWED
ENLARGED BY
Bachrach

647 Boylston Street, Boston
Keenmore 4730

507 Fifth Avenue, New York
Vanderbilt 7400

PHOTOGRAPHS
COPIED—RENEWED
ENLARGED BY
Bachrach

647 Boylston Street, Boston
Keenmore 4730

507 Fifth Avenue, New York
Vanderbilt 7400

PHOTOGRAPHS
COPIED—RENEWED
ENLARGED BY
Bachrach

647 Boylston Street, Boston
Keenmore 4730

507 Fifth Avenue, New York
Vanderbilt 7400

PHOTOGRAPHS
COPIED—RENEWED
ENLARGED BY
Bachrach

647 Boylston Street, Boston
Keenmore 4730

507 Fifth Avenue, New York
Vanderbilt 7400

PHOTOGRAPHS
COPIED—RENEWED
ENLARGED BY
Bachrach

647 Boylston Street, Boston
Keenmore 4730

507 Fifth Avenue, New York
Vanderbilt 7400

PHOTOGRAPHS
COPIED—RENEWED
ENLARGED BY
Bachrach

647 Boylston Street, Boston
Keenmore 4730

507 Fifth Avenue, New York
Vanderbilt 7400

PHOTOGRAPHS
COPIED—RENEWED
ENLARGED BY
Bachrach

647 Boylston Street, Boston
Keenmore 4730

507 Fifth Avenue, New York
Vanderbilt 7400

PHOTOGRAPHS
COPIED—RENEWED
ENLARGED BY
Bachrach

647 Boylston Street, Boston
Keenmore 4730

507 Fifth Avenue, New York
Vanderbilt 7400

PHOTOGRAPHS
COPIED—RENEWED
ENLARGED BY
Bachrach

647 Boylston Street, Boston
Keenmore 4730

507 Fifth Avenue, New York
Vanderbilt 7400

PHOTOGRAPHS
COPIED—RENEWED
ENLARGED BY
Bachrach

647 Boylston Street, Boston
Keenmore 4730

507 Fifth Avenue, New York
Vanderbilt 7400

PHOTOGRAPHS
COPIED—RENEWED
ENLARGED BY
Bachrach

647 Boylston Street, Boston
Keenmore 4730

507 Fifth Avenue, New York
Vanderbilt 7400

PHOTOGRAPHS
COPIED—RENEWED
ENLARGED BY
Bachrach

647 Boylston Street, Boston
Keenmore 4730

507 Fifth Avenue, New York
Vanderbilt 7400

PHOTOGRAPHS
COPIED—RENEWED
ENLARGED BY
Bachrach

647 Boylston Street, Boston
Keenmore 4730

FALMOUTH PORT TO BE SEARCHED FOR TIN DEPOSIT

Tons of Earth Eroded by Cornish Rivers Believed to Contain Much Metal

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, that is to say, of the Prince of Wales, may be substantially benefited by an enterprise about to be started at Falmouth. This is nothing less than to try to recover from the mud of the harbor some of the millions of tons of earth containing tin which the Cornish rivers have borne along into it from the legendary time when Cornwall is believed to have furnished tin to King Solomon. There certainly must be plenty of tin there, and the question is whether it can be economically recovered.

Meanwhile the tin problem is entering on an interesting stage, as practically the whole of the world's supplies today are controlled by a small, hidden Anglo-American financial group, in whose hands producers, consumers and shareholders and, of course, the smelters, now find themselves, as far as any control over the price is concerned. A Montral representative has learned that this control having been now perfected, the price is to be raised within the next few weeks to a figure more justified than is the present relatively low one. If this results in an unofficial stabilization of prices, consumers and producers will welcome it, as with the metal jumping up and down wildly day by day, none of them know where they are.

The Anglo-Oriental Mining Corporation, Ltd., by its recent acquisitions of a whole series of Nigerian companies just completed, now holds half the tin output of Nigeria, and negotiations are on foot for further extending this. This makes it also the British Commonwealth. It is about to equip an immense new area in Malaya with large dredges which, for a time, may, like others sent there by other companies during the

past year or so, increase Malaya's output.

On this subject, however, cable reports received here of the speech of the chairman of the Federated Malay States Chamber of Mines, at its annual meeting held lately, quote a statement by him that 70 dredges were working, 21 under construction, and 23 on order; and that 99 should be working by the end of the year. There are, however, mainly the new large dredges, which are able to treat large areas of low-grade alluvium, much of which it did not previously pay to work at all except when tin, as at the close of the war, was very high in value. Both this speaker and the chairman of the company quoted above laid stress on the serious state which shortage of tin must inevitably produce by 1930. Had not America reclaimed so much the last year, in fact, the position even today would be very serious.

ANY QUESTIONS? CONSULT "ASLIB"

New British Reference Work Is Guide to All Topics

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Any one who wants information on any conceivable subject will be able to find out where to get it from the new "ASLIB" Directory which has just been published here. The title is formed from the initial letters of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux, which is responsible for the publication in conjunction with the Oxford University Press. The Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees have provided the funds for the undertaking. The sources of information dealt with in the ASLIB Directory are confined to the British Isles. The editor is G. F. Ballwick, formerly keeper of printed books in the British Museum. Introductory notes are contributed by Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, director and principal librarian of the British Museum, and by Sir Ernest Rutherford, president of the Royal Society.

The former mentions that the association has established close relations with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, founded by the League of Nations, with its headquarters in Paris, and that it is also in touch with kindred organizations in America, Holland and Denmark.

Victorian Home-Made Giant Locomotive to Haul Sydney Express in Record Time

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MELBOURNE, Vic.—A triumph for Victorian railway engineering is marked by the completion of the locomotive S 300. This powerful engine is regarded as the finest achievement of the Newport workshops, Melbourne, the headquarters of the Victorian State Railways' mechanical activities. The S 300 was designed and constructed wholly by a team of engineers that has been imported from Britain or the United States.

With the tender, the S 300 weighs 186½ tons. The length of the engine is 35 feet, the tank capacity is 5600 gallons and the coal capacity is

nine tons. It has a specified tractive effort of 40,360 pounds, nearly 60 per cent better than Victoria's present standard locomotive, the A 2 class. It is designed to do 70 miles an hour, although the speed gauge credits it with a potential 90 miles. It has the "Butterfly" furnace of American locomotives.

An indication of S 300's steadiness when going at high speed was obtained when the chief design engineer, Mr. Doyle, set out on a tour of inspection with the speedometer needle pointing at 65 miles an hour. Leaving the cab by a door opening on to a platform running the length of the boiler's side, Doyle had no difficulty in leaning down to inspect the working of the pistons and driving wheels.

The S 300 is eventually to go on to the Melbourne-Sydney express service from Melbourne to Albury, a distance of 190 miles, the first 50 of which are on the hill, and she is to do the 190 miles on a non-stop run, cutting down the journey by something like an hour.

Two sister engines of the S 300 are now under construction at Newport.

During the 10 years that have passed since Bessarabia was an-

annexed to the mother country most of its inhabitants have left more at home than they did under the Russians and have appreciably advanced in many ways. In the first place, the land, once largely owned by great magnates, who were very little interested in the welfare of the people, has been distributed among the peasants. Secondly, a very large number of schools have been opened. Formerly more than 90 per cent of the Romanians in Bessarabia as well as most of the other inhabitants were illiterate. Now all of the children may attend school and most of them do. The courts and administrative system are conducted in the language of the majority of the people. Religious services also are held in the language of the people.

Unfortunately, not all has been achieved that one might hope for during 10 years of freedom. The present Romanian administration in Bessarabia is not of the best. Moreover, the proximity of this province to the Bolshevik Russia and the fact that Russia still claims it has created serious difficulties. Nor is it to be forgotten that the province contains a very mixed population, which creates special problems. In consequence, martial law still prevails, severe repression is not uncommon and cases of injustice are not infrequent.

The citizens do not vote against the Romanian state nor display any desire to repudiate their union with Rumania. This celebration of the tenth anniversary was in fact a reaffirmation of loyalty to that union.

Profits in Peanuts Ignored in France

Early Experiments Gave Good Results, but Culture Is Not Maintained

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MARIGNANE, France.—In view of the important market for the groundnut, or peanut, in Marseilles, it is held somewhat remarkable that more determined efforts have not been made in south France to raise the Arachis Hypogaea as a field crop.

Efforts have been made in the past. In the year 1801, Lucien Bonaparte, then Ambassador to the Court of Madrid, sent seeds to the Prefect of the Landes, suggesting that he should grow it in the sandy soil of that district. These trials were unsuccessful, and as a result the arachide was widely grown in several departments. Unfortunately, these experiments were brought to an end by political troubles.

Another attempt was made in the year 1820, at a time when the olive trees were in a large measure destroyed by frost, but these experiments were ill-conceived and ill-directed, and were ultimately abandoned without result. The farmers who had undertaken them reported that "shelling the seeds was necessary before obtaining the oil, which was a difficult operation and, secondly, that there was no market for the oil."

Other attempts are recorded in 1839, but there seems to be no record of any systematic attempt being made to cultivate the crop, though within the last few years the arachide has been grown quite successfully in the Hérault, between Béziers and Pézenas, where it flourishes in very poor soil.

Certain advocates of self-deter-

mination in France have

urged that the arachide be

grown in the south of France

and in the island of Corsica.

Efforts have been made in the

past to cultivate the arachide in

the island of Corsica, but

the results have not been

encouraging. The arachide is

now being grown in the island

of Corsica, but the results have

not been encouraging.

The arachide is now being

grown in the island of Corsica,

but the results have not been

encouraging.

The arachide is now being

grown in the island of Corsica,

but the results have not been

encouraging.

The arachide is now being

grown in the island of Corsica,

but the results have not been

encouraging.

The arachide is now being

grown in the island of Corsica,

but the results have not been

encouraging.

The arachide is now being

grown in the island of Corsica,

but the results have not been

encouraging.

The arachide is now being

grown in the island of Corsica,

but the results have not been

encouraging.

The arachide is now being

grown in the island of Corsica,

but the results have not been

encouraging.

The arachide is now being

grown in the island of Corsica,

but the results have not been

encouraging.

The arachide is now being

grown in the island of Corsica,

but the results have not been

encouraging.

The arachide is now being

grown in the island of Corsica,

but the results have not been

encouraging.

The arachide is now being

grown in the island of Corsica,

but the results have not been

encouraging.

The arachide is now being

grown in the island of Corsica,

but the results have not been

encouraging.

The arachide is now being

grown in the island of Corsica,

but the results have not been

encouraging.

The arachide is now being

grown in the island of Corsica,

but the results have not been

encouraging.

The arachide is now being

grown in the island of Corsica,

but the results have not been

encouraging.

The arachide is now being

grown in the island of Corsica,

but the results have not been

encouraging.

The arachide is now being

grown in the island of Corsica,

but the results have not been

encouraging.

The arachide is now being

grown in the island of Corsica,

but the results have not been

encouraging.

The arachide is now being

grown in the island of Corsica,

but the results have not been

encouraging.

The arachide is now being

grown in the island of Corsica,

but the results have not been

encouraging.

The arachide is now being

grown in the island of Corsica,

but the results have not been

encouraging.

The arachide is now being

grown in the island of Corsica,

but the results have not been

encouraging.

The arachide is now being

grown in the island of Corsica,

but the results have not been

encouraging.

The arachide is now being

grown in the island of Corsica,

but the results have not been

encouraging.

The arachide is now being

grown in the island of Corsica,

but the results have not been

encouraging.

The arachide is now being

grown in the island of Corsica,

but the results have not been

encouraging.

The arachide is now being

grown in the island of Corsica,

House and Garden

Ornamental Grasses (Annuals)

GRASSES are the daintiest of flowering plants and can file a valid claim for appreciation. Various ornamental grasses surrounding a gaudy flower border tones down the coloring and lends soft mistiness that charms the eye. The dwarf sorts sit in snug contentment at the toes of lanky-growing perennials, and pad out any angular proportions. The tall ones intersperse themselves effectively back in the depths of the beds.

The spikes and panicles of grasses in a dried state are especially useful in winter bouquets. The fluffy feathery plumes of one sort; the quaint seed vessels, spikelets or downy tufts of another, and the quivering pendents that cling to the petioles of its species, ease the taut aspect of the bouquet of dried everlasting, one of a score of berries, and the arrangements become graceful, winsome things.

An attractive collection of annual grasses is offered. The uses for which they are desired will determine good choice of species. There seems to be a sort for every need, for there are tall, slender grasses, plump wavy ones, stately grasses, dainty grasses, silvery grasses, and grasses which are striped or bright green or golden yellow.

Some Varieties

Agrostis nebulosa, commonly known as cloud grass, is one of the loveliest and most useful of annual grasses. It blooms in summer, giving a misty, hazy effect; its blossoms are set airy on fine hairlike stems. For winter bouquets the panicles should be gathered while light green in color. They dry to greenish-yellow and retain their misty grace.

Briza grows to a height of 12 to 18 inches. Slender wiry stems are topped with sprays of heart-shaped blossoms known as spikelets, each hair so flat it seems to have been pressed. The young blossoms, which resemble layered seed vessels more than flowers, are bright green, ripening and drying to terra cotta. The spikelets swing on such slender, fragile, individual stems that they are almost constantly in motion. The peculiarity has won for the plant the quaint name of Quaking Grass.

Coleochrysum has broad leaves tapered, shaped, like the leaves of field corn, and hard blue-gray pear-shaped seeds. The plant is often referred to as Job's Tears. A name originally derived, no doubt, from the curious tear-like seeds. Children like to strip and use the seeds for cutting.

Agrostis interrupta (love grass) is very similar to Agrostis nebulosa when seen in masses. Its dancing, feathery panicles are nice for cutting.

Quaint, interesting, winsome, is Hare's-Tail Grass (botanically, *Lagurus ovatus*). White downy tufts one to one and a half inches long and a half-inch thick like little puffs of cotton come at the tips of wiry stems eight inches high. This grass is de-

lightful as a low edging for beds or borders of other annuals. The "tails" can be kept indefinitely for winter bouquets.

Squirrel's-Tail Grass (*Hordeum jubatum*), sends up short, feathery heads of bloom, quite as attractive as the shorter cottony blossoms of the Hare's-Tail. The plants grow two to three feet high.

The greenish-white plumes of the *Pennisetum* (Fountain Grass) droop and sway gracefully with every breeze. *Pennisetum* is highly prized for bordering beds of annuals and perennials. The plants grow about two feet tall.

Zea (Rainbow Corn) is a variation of ordinary field corn, the bright green, variegated, flat leaves and striped with red, pink, white or yellow. It is most attractive in spacious, isolated situations and, cut, combines attractively with such flowers as euphorbia, red-hot poker, cockscomb and the amaranthus.

Culture

The grasses described are annual varieties. These are the easiest of culture. The seeds may be sown wherever they are intended to bloom or the small plants can be transplanted. The important thing is to give each plant all the space it needs to develop properly. The blunder usually made is overcrowding. Set the plants or thin them to a foot apart, except the very tiny sorts, which may be transferred in small tufts. For the very large types like *Pennisetum*, 15 to 18 inches is not too much space between plants.

The perennials are fully as ornamental and can be employed with telling effect. An article on perennial grasses was published May 5.

Garden Path

FROM years of experience with children and gardening, I have learned that there is nothing that will so build up a child's character as a garden or the growing of plants." It was Mrs. Mary Grosvenor speaking. She is chairman of the Home and School Garden Committee of the Twentieth Century Club of Detroit. For the last 16 years she has been supervising municipal and home gardens planted and tended by school children in that city.

During that time, she has guided hundreds of children in making their small gardens, and she says that it never fails to thrill her to watch the enthusiasm and interest the child puts into the task. This interest seems never to wane, as it might and very often does in other things, especially if the first venture is successful to any degree. Every bit of success, no matter how small, seems to spur them on to bigger and better gardening.

"Children seem instinctively to love a garden," Mrs. Grosvenor went on. "And through gardening they subconsciously learn to look forward always to doing things better in every phase of life, even in spite of the feeling of contentment they may have in having accomplished something already."

"Of course there are many other ways in which gardening aids children. They learn to recognize and shoulder responsibility, too. It lies entirely with them whether or not the plants will flourish and bear fruit or flowers. Gardening also teaches them ordering and neatness as well as the appreciation of beauty. The knowledge of plant life gained through actually planting and growing flowers and vegetables is of inestimable value to them. It cannot be gleaned from books and it often comes in good stead in their lives.

"The children left in our care through their gardening learn to be considerate of others. In all the time I have spent among them never once have I seen an inconsiderate child in any of the municipal gardens nor have I ever heard a quarrel among them. And that, as everyone knows who knows children, is a really remarkable thing."

"Parents who have a garden will be doing a great deal for their children if they will allot a certain portion to the child for a garden of his very own. In which he may grow those things that will give him pleasure."

According to experts along similar lines, Mrs. Grosvenor hits the point when she speaks of the spuf of success. Nothing is more discouraging from the viewpoint of the young gardener than to dig, rake, make furrows and sow seeds, only to have the seeds refuse to sprout. So the parent can help by seeing that the child gets reliable seeds and then that they are planted according to the directions on the envelopes. A little too much covering, or not enough, frequently makes impossible prompt and vigorous germination even of good seeds.

The prime requisite for plants for the children's gardens—especially the first gardens—is that they must be easily grown and offer the fewest possibilities for failure. Any child can put beans, corn and peas into the ground with the assurance that they will grow and yield a crop for his pains. All of these are decorative enough to be used with any flowers the child may choose, and if the latter do not bloom, his success with the vegetables will encourage him to try gardening again at the first opportunity.

B. S.

Rose Bushes SPECIAL CLEARANCE SALE

Six 1.50 Twelve 2.50
for \$100.00
Postpaid Insured Delivery

100 for \$17.00

ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

The Misfit Windsor and the Hester Bateman Salt

By ZAIDA WILKINSON

IT WAS on one of those always delightful visits to my friend, the Collector of Old Silver, that he took from his cabinet a small open salt, footed and beaded.

"My latest acquisition, and one of my most prized—a Hester Bateman," he said. Acquainted with the limit of my information on old silver, being my master, he proceeded to question me. "Hester Bateman ranks with Paul Storr among English silversmiths; with Paul Revere in America. It is rare good luck to fall upon one of her pieces as her output was limited. She was the mother of four children and her workshop was the nursery."

I took the piece in my hand and turned it about admiringly. It was so exquisite, so dainty, that I was sure mother Hester had wrought with a lullaby on her lips, and so I promised to renew the if ever I became sufficiently affluent to collect old silver. I'd search all England for a Hester Bateman. But for the present my budget permitted only definite pressing needs in antiques—that chair for my mahogany desk, for example.

To St. Genevieve for a Chair

It was the following September that 15 years of entreaty for a car—from anything from a Rolls-Royce to a Flivver—bore fruit in a Chevrolet, and permitted me to gratify a desire to motor to St. Genevieve in search of that chair.

Arrived at the quaint old village, with its picturesque, precipitous roofs—and could I trust my vision? Before I had driven a square, there, sitting high and markedly by a front porch was a Windsor chair, and on the porch was my chair!

It had visioned an early Empire, or Directoire as fitting for my desk, one with upholstered seat and arms—an elegant, ease-loving chair that encouraged reflection in correspondence and pretty phrasing.

The captor was the most austere. I have ever seen, of the Windsor type, single comb back, without arm and having a forbidding wooden seat. A chair of such strong character that it would demand that its occupant write to the point and stop when she reached it.

I reached all this, but it had won my heart. With my eye upon it I rang the bell. A tiny brown creature answered. She was so mouse-like—and with her round, beady, brown eyes; wee pointed ears tight against her tiny head; above all the impression she gave of being on the point of darting out of sight—that I mentally called her "Madame Souris." To my question, "Is the chair for sale?" she answered:

"I had not thought to sell her... next week I move to la Nouvelle Orleans to be more near my chere France... maybe... oui... I sell her..."

"How much?"

"Ze great Napoleon he mek ze veest to mon gran'pere he seat in her..."

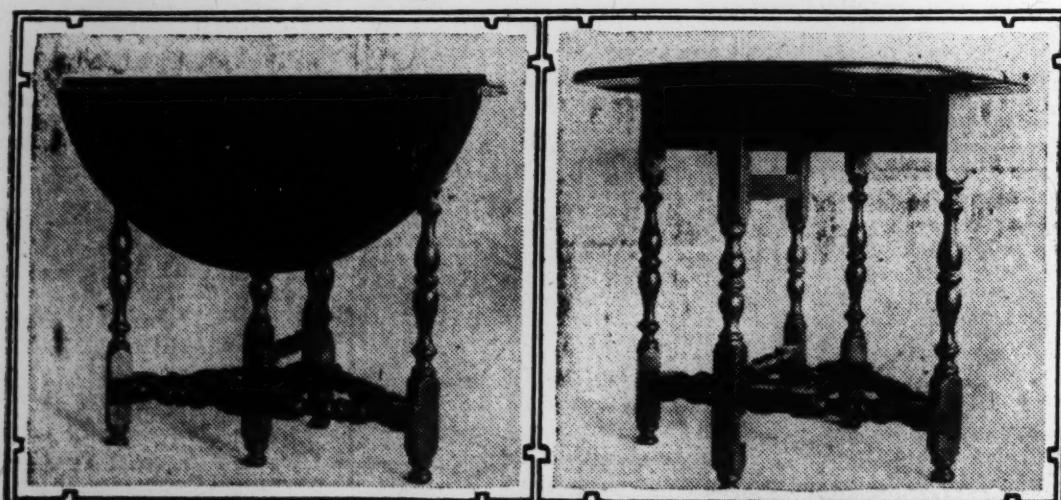
The Napoleonic interlude prepared me for a too high price, but it did not prepare me for \$25. I thought the chair worth at most \$10, it was not a fine specimen, but I wanted it, and offered \$15. It was promptly refused.

I Get It, With "Un Petit Souvenir"

Neither persuasion nor disparagement availed. Twenty-five dollars was her price and I left without it, determined to renew the attack after I had looked up a hotel. I was instantly won to confidence by my charming hostess, told her of my find, failure, and thought that she would come and purchase while I hesitated. Turning to the young man beside her, she said with a merry laugh:

"That is Dr. H.—'s Yankee' chair which sold at his auction last week for 50 cents. It is a genuine antique," she continued turning to me, "and if 'Madame Souris' has sought to enhance its value by a fictitious ancestral and historical attribution, you antique hunters are responsible for

A Rare and Attractive Table



A Type of American Table That Is Unique in Our Observation Has Recently Been Noticed in the Rooms of a Dealer in Sudbury, Mass. The Illustration Gives a Fair notion of Its Lines and of Its Unusual Features. The Chief Detail of Distinction Is the Sliding Gate Which Supports Nearly Half the Top When Desired

By Courtesy Gouling's Antique Shop
The Pivoted Gate Is the Familiar Element Usually Found on a Table Having These General Lines, Though the Sliding Form Is Seen in Pairs on Larger Tables With Four Rigid Legs and Two Drop Leaves. This One Is Remarkable for Its Small Size, Its Single Drop Leaf, Its Sliding Gate, Its Turned Stretchers, and Its Condition, Which Is Almost Entirely Original

Derby's Antique Shop
24 Warren Street
FURNITURE—CHINA
GLASS
Concord, New Hampshire

Antiques
Rare Old Quilts, Rosewood Furniture, Royal Crown Derby China, Reproductions of old Coverlets.
ANN AUDIGIER
25 East 63rd St., New York City

J. L. Strassel Co., Inc.
Interior Furnishers
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF ANTIQUES
Makers of Authentic Reproductions
LOUISVILLE FLORENCE

O'HARA, LIVERMORE and ARTHUR BAKEN
Interior Decorations
Antique and Modern Furniture
Draperies

THE HOOSE O' WORTHY ANTIQUES
518 N. Central Ave., Phone 33, Glendale, Calif.
FINE ANTIQUE FURNITURE, ETC.
Closed Saturday afternoons and Mondays

IRENE C. JORDAN
COLLECTOR OF ORIENTAL ART
6747 Euclid Avenue, Chicago
Unique Gifts, Antique and Modern
Tel. Midway 6326 for Appointment
Goods Sent on Approval

WATCHMAKER'S ART OVER THREE CENTURIES REVEALED BY EXQUISITE CASES



Watches of Three Centuries

By AMY BONNER

VERY old watches, ingenious and beautiful specimens, some as large as modern alarm clocks, others the size of a dime, come in cases of various kinds—chased silver, brass, semi-precious stones and in cruciform or other unusual shapes—were placed on public view not long ago in the galleries of Marshall Field & Co. This is the William H. Wheeler collection, which shows the evolution of portable timekeepers from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the nineteenth century.

It includes examples of the work of the most famous clockmakers who contributed toward the progress of horology. There are watches by Thomas Tompion, "the Father of English Clockmaking" (1638-1713), whose son George Graham, who was associated with Tompion for a number of years, and by another contemporary, Daniel Quare. Pierre Droz and Thomas Mudge came along about 1815.

The wondrous mechanism of some it has seemed to be impossible to repair. As Arthur Hayden remarks in "Chats on Old Clocks": Possibly

this contrivance... the first portable timepieces were the result of the substitution by Peter Hale, shortly after 1500, of a steel ribbon tightly coiled about a central spindle to drive the mechanism instead of weights.

A contemporary account published in Nuremberg in 1511 remarks that "Peter Hale (an abbreviation of Henlein) of youthful age executes works that gain the admiration of mathematicians, viz., he makes watches of iron, of many wheels, that however they are worn, whether in the stomach or in the purse, will show and strike the hour during 40 hours."

The beautifully chased bronze cases usually were pierced with an aperture above each numeral, to allow of seeing the hour. There was at first little distinction between the early table clocks and those to be worn. It is said that the Puritans, from a desire to avoid ostentation, relegated the timepiece to the pocket, later wearing it attached to a ribbon, a word derived from the German "fuppe," meaning small pocket.

Some Had Several Cases

There are four old coach watches in the collection. The largest measures five inches across and is enclosed in a leather case and dated 1740. It is equipped with a repeater mechanism which acts when a cord is pulled. A smaller and more handsome model is the oldest of the four. It shows the catgut line connection between the barrel and fusee instead of weights.

A watch made by Thomas Mudge for Ferdinand VI of Spain is an interesting model. Like many of the period, it has the three cases for different occasions. The outer case is of sharkskin, designed for rough out-of-door pursuits, is removable, showing a decorated gold case within.

This was intended for everyday use about the palace. The third and inner case, seen when the second is removed, was reserved for occasions of state.

Outer cases are also of various metals, chased and engraved; of tortoise shell; wood painted with delicate flower shapes; leather, pigskin, shagreen and other similar materials. Small velvet or muslin watch pads were often inserted between the cases to protect them. Watch papers with verses of which the following is typical were used:

"Time is—the present moment well employ;
Time past—thou canst not it enjoy;
Time future—not and may not be;
Time present—is the only time for thee."

Queen Elizabeth Had Many

An exquisite gold filigree tulip of remarkable workmanship opens to

Henry V. Weil

AMERICAN ANTIQUES

247-249 East 57th Street
New York City

Browse Down the Lane
(Opposite the Common)

IN THE COCK O' THE WALK
ANTIQUES SHOP

5 Boylston Place (At 120 Boylston St.)
BOSTON, MASS.

GILBERT WALTER

64 South Molton Street
LONDON, W. 1, ENGLAND

Guaranteed Genuine
Antique Furniture
Glass, Brass, China
Pewter, etc.

ONLY ANTIQUES SOLD

FRANK PARTRIDGE

WORKS OF ART

LONDON
26, KING ST., ST. JAMES'S

NEW YORK
6, WEST FIFTY-SIXTH ST.

THE SERENDIPITY ANTIQUE SHOP INCORPORATED

Importers of Fine Antique Furniture, Objects of Art and Garden Ornaments

Tea served by appointment in the Serendipity Gardens

2966 EAST COLORADO STREET
Telephones Colorado 2651
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

DANIEL F. MAGNER
HINGHAM, MASS.

Dealer in fine Clocks and Antiques since 1898

A choice collection of the finest early American clocks in original condition.

Baby Grandfather Clocks by David Sibley, Anna Wilder, Reuben Tower, T. Sibley.

Tall clocks by Samuel Millek and John Bailey.

American antiques of the better sort and of all kinds.

During seven weeks in England I selected choice pieces that are now arriving daily. Many fine sets of mahogany "Phyte" dining tables and a wide choice of chairs, desks, bureaus, mirrors, etc.

12 miles from Boston on the road to Nantasket, 100 yards from Hingham Depot.

DANIEL F. MAGNER, Hingham, Mass.

The Ancient Art of Cameo Cutting

THE cutting of cameos dates from so remote a period and has enjoyed, at so many epochs, a rerudescence of popularity that the collector who elects to specialize in them will discover a rich reward for any study and search that may be devoted to their acquisition.

Archaeologists have established the fact that cameo-cutting was known to the Etruscans and our museums house many a fine model that belongs to the days of Ancient Rome. In fact, the Romans seem eager to have adopted in reverse form the intaglio of the Greeks, employing in their designing the same craftsmanship. They excelled in the sunk carvings that appealed so greatly to the cultural classes of Athens and Delphi.

To a Roman Emperor there seemed to be no more appropriate way of expressing the royal approbation of some gallant achievement or of some great work of art than by means of the bestowal of a cameo. Representing the imperial countenance, thus many a fine cameo portrait was commissioned from cutters whose work was probably confined to an output of this description.

Fostered by Royalty

According to the magnitude of the occasion which the gift should be commemorated, would be the material employed and the standing of the artist involved. The less important pieces would be cut from agate or from onyx. These two stones, by reason of their contrasting strata, formed excellent media for relief cutting. The more costly gems would be carved from lapis lazuli, topaz, chrysoprase and so on.

The fashion of signifying royal favor by means of a cameo portrait of the donor is one that has continued to enjoy patronage right up to modern times. It flourished under the French kings and the Austrian emperors, Elizabeth and Victoria, both encouraged this and other sides of the art and possessed extensive collections of their own.

Carved rock crystal, insects, mandolins, books, stars, watches in rings, in pearl-shaped scent bottles, in patch or vanity boxes, were some of the forms the timepieces took in harmony with the extravagance of the age. Queen Elizabeth possessed a large collection of rather fine specimens, among which was listed in an inventory one, "garnished with rubies and diamonds," another "a jewel, two emeralds, th' other side having in it a clock."

Swiss Watch Found in China

The "fountain" watch, one of the most interesting specimens, was obtained from the famous Marfels collection. It was made for the Oriental trade in 1790 and has a delicately contrived mechanism at the back; by means of tiny crystals and invisible wires it creates the image of water flowing from a fountain while a musical effect is heard in a set of tiny bells. This watch was in the Queen's dressing room after being inherited by a succession of Manchu emperors.

In that collectors' standby, "Old Clocks and Watches and Their Histories," F. J. Britten mentions the heart-shaped, richly jeweled watch in this collection. It was made for the Oriental trade in 1790 and has a delicately contrived mechanism at the back; by means of tiny crystals and invisible wires it creates the image of water flowing from a fountain while a musical effect is heard in a set of tiny bells. This watch was in the Queen's dressing room after being inherited by a succession of Manchu emperors.

Hence the precedence of themes of this nature among cameos belonging to much later periods, whose craftsmen deemed it wise to go for inspiration to the early models. Thus arises for the collector a considerable difficulty in allocating with any degree of certitude the correct date or nationality of many examples.

Accurate Dating Difficult

It requires indeed the nicest judgment and the most painstaking examination of authenticated specimens, classified in our public collections, to determine which must be attributed to classic times, which to the Medieval revival, which to the Renaissance, and so forth.

The later the cameo, the greater

the tendency to display sharp edges, as compared with the smooth, rounded lines mellowed by time. In style and dexterity of technique there often is little that is distinctive.

To the expert cameo-cutter there

has always existed a special appeal in the subjects requiring the greatest

skill. Thus we find not infrequently such subjects as "Phœbus driving his Seven-Horsed Chariot," with the 28 equine legs most marvelously and distinctly defined in an incredibly small area, yet without any loss of vigor in the representation. Shells have lent themselves more accommodatingly than stones to such meticulous work, being softer and more tractable.

Some Problems Stated

But from agate and from onyx were contrived color effects which could hardly be developed from any other materials. Classic heads enwreathed in vine leaves or laurel in various tones as that of the hair, but in contrast to the features relieved upon it, were favorite devices.

Though arising legitimately from the character of a real stone, these were also sometimes artificially developed by means of a stain—another point of which the collector must beware.

Inferior also in value are the cameos that have been carved from a stone or shell insufficiently deep to provide the highly relieved effects sought. In consequence, some are built up artificially with a compound hard enough to bear the cutters' tool. Such instances may be detected on careful examination through a slight deviation in tone between the two parts, perceptible under the lens.

These must not be confused with the cameos which are composed entirely of a hardened paste, specially prepared to give the cutter a material of the exact size and shape needed for the subject which he aimed at depicting. But the most interesting of the gems are, on the other hand, those in which the cutter submitted gracefully to the natural cameo's formation and ingeniously built up his own design to fit it.

L. G-S.

HEIRLOOM CHANTILLY SHAWL

This lovely, very old, triangular shawl of the 18th century is in perfect condition. It is considered one of the finest pieces in existence by collectors, among which is one now in a private collection. Address H-31. The Christian Science Monitor, 1038 McCormick Blvd., Chicago.

Old Russia

18th Century crystal bracelets and chandeliers, old silver and porcelain, etc. Imperial china, etc. Diamonds, pearls and precious jewelry. Free prices moderate.

112 CHARLES STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Genuine Antiques

Intending visitors to the Free Galleries of the State will do well to visit the Galleries of

LOUIS WINE

31-32 Grafton Street, Dublin
The largest collection in Ireland of antique Silver, Sheffield Plate, Old China, Glass, Antiques, Furniture, China Paintings, Engravings, etc. Diamonds, Pearls and precious Jewelry. Free prices moderate.

131-132 Grafton Street, Dublin
Established 1850. Everything guaranteed genuine as to its period.

Antiques

Jordan Marsh Company
Boston
Antiques
Jordan Marsh Company
Boston

Department of Antiques, Decoration and Reprodu

THE HOME FORUM

Always a Touch of Beauty

ONE of the delights of listening to speeches is that occasionally one hears something—I mean something that swings open a door. One never knows when a thing will be said that makes history, cleaves a new pathway for thought, or touches the top of human striving. So it was worth while but yesterday. The speaker was no propagandist, no politician, nor orator. His story was pedestrian enough, but all in a breath he said, "We aim to give a touch of beauty to everything we do." From that moment one listener felt that he had all the honey necessary for one trip among the flowers: so he grew introspective and quaffed at its rich nectar.

Think with me for a moment of that strange "baffling extra" beauty, in the world around us. How could one's thoughts miss that in these days when nature is tipping the hills with delicate gold and mixing her paint-box with all the colors of the rainbow? The fuller crimson on the robin's breast, that Tennessee talks about, and the brighter iris on the burnished dove, evoke deep thoughts. Every season of the year seems to have its peculiar beauty, but it is not long since we in New England were just emerging into summer and part of the charm is the remarkable blending of patience and abruptness, the coy hesitancy and bursting precipitancy, with which the spring has broken through the barrenness of winter. What wonderful strategy a bed of tulips that I watched revealed! Crocuses crept from the earth with open throats, a revelation of gold and blue. New energy was leaping everywhere and continuously bursting into fragrance and melody. It was not long till violet-time was succeeded by celandines, lilacs, cherry blossom, plum blossom, crab blossom. Slow and sudden came up the spring of the year. Nature gives to everything some beauty of its own. The commonest grass, straight of stem, the flowing movement of leaf, and trembling grace of blossom is a marvel.

How true is Emerson:

Thou canst not wave thy staff in air,
Or dip thy paddle in the lake,
But it carves the bow of beauty there,
And the ripples in rhyme oars forsake.

Now I wonder why such beauty is given in nature if not to help us all toward partaking of its rewards—worth receiving, and aesthetic adoration to be redeemed from "the boundless thirst of trivial pleasure," and led to higher and nobler things. And Coleridge in very fine lines speaks of nature thus:

Thou pourest on us thy soft influences,
Thy sunny hues, fair forms, and breathing sweets,
Thy melodies of woods, and winds, and waters,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles by staff writers, and advertising should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, EDITORIAL BOARD.

If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by stamp and addressed envelope, and the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$2.50; three months, \$1.75; Single copies, 5 cents.

Member of the Associated Press. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegrams and local news credits, and is otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Domestic Foreign
14 pages 1 cent 5 cents
16 pages 6 cents 4 cents
18 to 24 pages 6 cents 4 cents
26 to 32 pages 6 cents 5 cents
32 pages 6 cents 5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent. Remailing to Europe, 10 cents.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

BOSTON: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

NEW YORK: 1000 Broadway, New York City.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA: 620 Market St., San Francisco.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 487 Van Ness Building, Los Angeles.

EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, Park Lane, W. C. 2.

BERLIN: Unter den Linden 11.

GENVA: 8, Place des Fusterie.

VIENNA: 1, Am Graben 1.

AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Building, 100 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.

VICTORIA: Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

NEW YORK: 270 Madison Avenue

PHILADELPHIA: 404 Madison Avenue

Miami: 1100 Biscayne Building

Cleveland: 1658 Union Trust Building

Detroit: 1614-1620 Book Building

Chicago: 1000 Michigan Avenue

St. Louis: 1780 Railway Exchange Building

San Francisco: 475 Market Street

Los Angeles: 437 Van Ness Building

Seattle: 350 First Avenue

Portland, Ore.: 1023 American Bank Building

Montreal: 1250 St. Catherine Street

MARKET TONE IS WAVERING AND ERRATIC

High-Priced Specialties Under Early Pressure—Close Is Irregular

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—Renewal of selling pressure on the market today, the market disclosed the presence of a number of weak spots, particularly among the high priced specialties.

Early sales of up to nearly 7 points were cut down and in many cases wiped out by the late pressure, which was stimulated by the covering operations of bear traders.

Inasmuch as the 5½ per cent call made little headway in the week end, credit conditions were not much of a factor in today's market.

Some difference of opinion exists as to the course of the money market next week, with many banking institutions holding the opinion that rates will be higher at least temporarily, when the income tax and dividend checks return to the banks for payment.

Radio, Wright Aerodynamical and du Pont each broke six points to new lows on the recent reaction, although Radio had regained all its loss in the last hour. International Harvester dropped 6½ points to 101 1/2. American Biscuit Note 4, and Olds Elevator, Curtiss Aeroplane, American International and International Telephone sold down 3 to nearly 5 points.

General Motors dipped to 175%, recovered its loss and climbed more than a point higher.

The closing was irregular. Total sales approximated 100,000 shares.

The market end dullness prevailed the bond market today.

Halls were a bit firmer, with St. Paul's, New Haven's, and Erie 5½ showing fractional gains. Rock Island, Standard 4½ and Baltimore & Ohio 4½, however, were inclined to heave.

U. S. Government obligations were somewhat improved. Treasury 3½ made the widest advance. Industrial quiet with prices showing little change.

The foreign list was steady.

PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS MAY EXCEED FOUR DOLLARS SHARE

Operations of Pillsbury Flour Mills, Inc., in the fiscal year to June 30, are expected to result in earnings of \$1,000,000, net of federal taxes and charges, including federal taxes and depreciation, or slightly more than \$4 a share on 400,000 shares of no-par common outstanding, after allowance for dividends.

This would compare with \$2,765,271, after charges, in the previous year, an unusually good one, when net equalled \$5½ a share on the common.

Profits for the current year are not expected to be as large as in previous years when they totalled 75,954,116. This was a reduction of \$7,301,787, or 8.7 per cent, from 1926, when sales were \$83,255,903. That progress had been made in the cost of 4½¢ a share, from the 27¢ of the annual report, showing costs at \$5.6 per cent of total sales, compared with 8.8 per cent a year earlier and 8.4 per cent in 1926.

Over the three years Pillsbury has averaged \$1,845,339 annually, which, after payment of preferred dividends, would equal \$3.84 a share on the 600,000 shares of no-par common stock outstanding.

Current earnings, however, are equivalent to margin of 140 per cent in excess of present dividend requirements of \$1.60 a share on common.

Despite comparatively good earnings position, however, it is not likely that any upward revision in common dividend rate will be made in the near future. It is expected that the direction will be conservative in this direction until a fairly strong surplus has been established.

On June 30, 1927, after giving effect to reclassification of capital stock, earnings surplus amounted to \$4,302,295, slightly more than \$10 a share on outstanding common.

REASONS FOR THE SUSPENSION OF RUBBER DIVIDEND

A letter from Donald T. Hood, treasurer of Hood Rubber Company, to common stockholders confirming the suspension of the common dividend due June 15, 1928, read:

"At the end of 1927, the company was showing good earning power and the prospects for this year's business appeared promising. At that time the crude rubber was selling at over 40 cents."

"Since the first of the year the price of crude rubber has fallen from 42 cents in January to about 19 cents.

"At present time the market for raw rubber is lower and contracted for than before in history and contracted for has still been lower than any time in the past five years. The direct and indirect effects of the drop in price have caused your directors to feel that the only conservative act is to omit dividends at the present time."

The sales have been delayed and a mild winter brought sales of rubber below expectations. At the present time the market for raw rubber is still lower than those received a year ago. Tire sales are improving and sales of other products continue to grow. The company is in strong financial condition.

"Because of the seasonal nature of our business, we usually sell over 40 per cent of our products in the last half of the calendar year. Because of this order on hand, we look forward to a satisfactory business for the balance of this year."

U. S. LEATHER CO. EARNINGS GOOD

Although second quarter results of the United States Leather Company will naturally fall short of the remarkable earnings of the first quarter when the company reported a net income of \$1,629,444, up 24.4 per cent, and \$29,444 over the first stock, after allowing for dividends on the prior preference stock and the full participating feature of the class A stock, the showing for the current three months will be highly satisfactory.

The company is understood to have made a very substantial profit in April and May and it is anticipated that it will be good profit for June, according to present indications.

United States Leather made very large shipments of leather in the first quarter of 1928. The volume has consequently dropped off somewhat in the second quarter but a fair amount of leather is still being shipped out.

VENEZUELA OIL OUTPUT
Production of oil in Venezuela in May was 8,764,123 barrels, a daily average of 289,040 barrels, a high record, compared with 7,594,476 barrels in April and 7,709,700 in May, 1927.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE
LONDON—The Bank of England made no change in its rediscount rate of 4½ per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Sales **High** **Low** **June 14** **June 15**

600 Abitibi pf. 61 60 60 60 60

100 Abitibi pf. 102 102 102 102 102

1100 Adv-Ru. . . . 38 36 37½ 37½

1100 Amerada . . . 51 51 51 51 51

600 Ahumada . . . 3 3 3 3 3

300 Air Reduc. . . 63 62½ 62½ 63 63

2000 Air. Rus. . . . 8½ 8 8 8 8

1000 Am. Bisc. . . . 100 100 100 100 100

4800 Allied Ch. . . . 16½ 16½ 16½ 16½ 16½

400 Allis-Ch. 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½

2000 Am. Can. . . . 84 82 82 82 82

600 Am. Can. . . . 84 82 82 82 82

1200 Am. Car & F. 97½ 97½ 97½ 97½ 97½

400 Am. Ex. . . . 185 185 185 185 185

7100 Am. Fwd. Pw. 34½ 33 33 33 33

1600 Am. Ag. Ch. 19 17½ 17½ 17½ 17½

400 Am. Ind. Bldg. 100 100 100 100 100

1000 Am. Bldg. Not. 110 110 110 110 110

600 Am. Beet pf. 61 60½ 61 61 61

2800 Am. Bosch. . . . 32½ 32½ 32½ 32½ 32½

1000 Am. Bldg. Not. 100 100 100 100 100

500 Am. Br. Bldg. 16½ 16½ 16½ 16½ 16½

600 Am. Can. . . . 100 100 100 100 100

1000 Am. Car & F. 100 100 100 100 100

100 Am. Met pf. 115 115 115 115 115

100 Am. Metals . . . 45½ 45½ 45½ 45½ 45½

1000 Am. Min. 77 77 77 77 77

400 Am. Republ. 55½ 55½ 55½ 55½ 55½

1000 Am. Rus. 60 61 61 61 61

1000 Am. Rus. 60 61 61 61 61

1000 Am. Ship. . . . 5 5 5 5 5

4200 Am. Smel. 18½ 18½ 18½ 18½ 18½

1000 Am. Smel. 18½ 18½ 18½ 18½ 18½

1100 Am. Smel. 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½

1000 Am. Smel. 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½</

RADIO

Radio Ore Prospecting Is Newest Field of Adventure

Explorers, Packing Heavy Batteries and Sets on Backs, Locate Mineral Deposits

Canada's nickel country lies north of Sudbury. Prospectors are investigating its big rolling ranges of rocky, uncultivated land. White sticks and black sticks, dead timber, pierce the skyline. One lofty pile of ice-smooth rock gives way to another, while the horizon is marked by irregular hummocks of rock. Such is the picture that greets the eye of a district which has developed into one of the most valuable nickel regions in the world.

From the small brush which grows on the moss-covered hillsides comes a shout, "Line."

"Okay," comes an answer from somewhere else. Then a blast of a whistle, a shout "On" from the "Okay" location, followed in a few minutes by two blasts on the whistle, answered by "Off."

Investigation reveals these disturbers of nature's peace. They are four young men, hardy, strong, bronzed and weather-beaten. Dressed in the garb of the backwoods, from slouch hats to knee-high boots, they form a picture to please any city man. With them is a strange assortment of apparatus, which proves to be radio equipment used for locating sulphide and electro-conductive ore bodies.

The equipment they carry is compact and heavy. They carry it around on their backs from place to place. They can cover from 30 to 40 acres a day on survey, mapping those places in the untried land which show sulphide-bearing rock below ground. They cover many miles a day with their apparatus on these surveys, a reason why they have to be strong.

The transmitting apparatus is the heaviest. It takes at least three and usually four to carry it. Two chaps each carry a six-volt storage battery on their backs by means of a tump line across their foreheads. On top of this, one carries the actual transmitter box, and the second carries the power box. They look like voyageurs on a portage. The third man carries the big six-foot loop aerial and the tripod for it to stand on. All this apparatus has to be transported for every new location or "set-up," as it is technically called. The receiving apparatus is carried by one man, the receiver in one hand and over his shoulder the tripod with aerial and receiving loop coils mounted on top.

When they reach the property they are to work on, the transmitting apparatus is quickly set up. It can be done in about three minutes. The big loop is mounted on its tripod. By means of water levels it is placed on a level, a very necessary operation when working on hillsides. When the receiving station is located some distance away, the loop is trained straight on the receiver. That shout, "Line," repeated several times in a long-drawn-out way, tells the men with the loop where to train it. In heavy bush it is necessary to cut lanes through the trees in order to sight the transmitting apparatus on the receiver.

When the "Okay" comes drawing over bush and crag, and the first whistle has been given, the transmitter is put on. It sends out a signal on a wavelength of about 3000 meters. This signal will be picked up by electrical conductors underground in the form of sulphide-bearing rock. If there is such rock below the surface, it will then be radiated again from these electrical conductors, the signals thus formed being picked up on the receiver, a special direction-finding piece of apparatus.

The transmitter consists of a straight Hartley circuit using two UX-854 tubes, 75 watts each, parallel to operate it. It is a two-tube battery-supplied filament and a small interlocked rotary converter. This converter in turn supplies 7.5 volts of A. C. to a transformer in the transmitter box, which steps the 7.5 volts up to 900 volts for plate voltage. The converter is carried in the power box and is the heaviest piece of apparatus.

At the receiving end a high-pitched note is heard in the headphones when the transmitter is turned on. It is picked up by a small, compact three-tube amplifier, brought to a maximum of 100 watts of variable condenser in the receiver, and is then tuned to a minimum with the rotatable loop coils on the tripod. These coils resemble a pair of tortoise-shell eyeglasses. Between the two coils is a surveyor's transit. When the signal comes in and is brought to a minimum the transit will show the angle at which there is an electrical conductor underground. The small end of the small telescope on the transit points toward that conductor, and the transit and loop coils work in unison both rotating from horizontal motion.

When an angle is obtained on the transit, the whole receiving outfit is moved closer in the direction of this "dip." Here another reading is taken, which should show another angle. This process is continued, the angle getting gradually smaller, until zero is read. This point is then directly above the electro-conductive ore body which has been radiating the signals. To check this point readings are taken on the other side of it, and these readings converge to the same point. The non-zero readings on the transit that means that the original signal is being picked up because there is no electrical conductor underground to radiate the signal.

This method of prospecting with this particular apparatus is called the Radore process. It has been in use in Arizona and the southwest for a few years, only reaching Canada last autumn. The process does not give the nature of the ore body located. It may be of commercial value or again it may not. It can tell within a few feet the depth of the conductor by means of numerous

readings at short distances from the conductor. The process is used to map mining property before diamond drilling is started, since the maps made by the process show where sulphide-bearing rock up to a depth of 500 feet is located. This saves considerable money otherwise used for guess work drilling. It can be

used in winter and summer, on field, rocky country or swamp.

The process has been used in Canada in Rouyn district in Quebec, in the Sudbury district of Ontario and in central Manitoba. There are crews at work now in all these districts. Those working in Rouyn have many conductors, which on drilling have shown to be of value. Drilling in the other regions has not yet advanced far enough to show commercial ore on the Radore conductors. The process is quite accurate when gauging the depth of an ore body, although they do not guarantee exact accuracy. On a location an ore body is figured to be at 1200 feet depth. Drilling showed that the process was quite near, the sulphide bearing ore body being found at 115 feet.

Radio Program Notes

RESULTS of the playing in a United States open golf championship tournament at the Olympia Field Country Club, Chicago, will be described by Granland Rice, nationally known sports authority, through the NBC System, on the evenings of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 21, 22 and 23, at 8:15 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, or 7:15, central daylight time.

Mr. Rice will speak before a microphone especially installed at the Olympic Field Country Club, and in this talk of 15 minutes each night he will summarize the high spots of the play and list the standings of the individual players.

This appearance of Mr. Rice before the microphone is through the courtesy of French, Shriner & Urner of Boston, Mass., and he will be heard through WJZ, WBZ and WBZA, WHAM, KDKA, WLW, WJR, WVKY, WTMJ, KSD, WRHM, WOC, WHO, WDAF, KVVO, WBAP, KPRC, WSH, WSM, WMC, WSB, WBT, WRVA, WJAZ, KOA and WOW.

Attractive musical entertainment is promised radio listeners in the Texaco Rounders program to be broadcast on Thursday evening, June 21, from 8 to 9:30 p.m., Pacific time, through KHQ, KOMO, KOMW, KGW, KPO and KFI, associated stations of the NBC system.

A baritone solo, "Friend O' Mine," scheduled to follow the opening quintet number, is a song of the ballad type that is much in demand at present. Dudley Chambers and the Rounders will sing four numbers, including the optimistic "There Must Be a Silver Lining" and "Angela Mia." There will also be a vocal quartet.

Appearing on the Texaco Rounders on the program will be the Arion Quartet. The vocal section will be somewhat international in nature, the first "Chinese Lullaby," while the other two will repeat Japan and Spain.

Another diverting half-hour of popular music will be presented by the Hoover Sentinels during their next program over the NBC system on Thursday evening, June 21, at 8:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, or 7:30, central daylight saving time.

Selections of sentiment by the Hoovers, a vocal duet, specially arranged numbers by the male quartet will alternate with novelty orchestrations by the instrumental ensemble.

Stations radiating this program are WEAF, WEEL, WFI, WRC, WGY, WCAE, WTAM, WWJ, WSAI, WEBH, KSD, WOC, WHO, WVO, KVVO, WPAF, WHAS, WSM, WMC and WBT.

Before their cheery camp fire, blaring brightly in the night, Philip the Philanthropist, Harry, Ted, Tom, Irve, Johnnie, with his accordion; Charlie and his guitar, and Capt. Ezra Highby, inimitable spinner of "yarns," will spend another half-hour in the open, for the benefit of listeners to the NBC system, beginning at 9:30 o'clock, Pacific time, on Thursday evening, June 21, through KHQ, KOMO, KOMW, KGW, KPO and KFI.

While the boys are assembled, an expert on wild life and nature study will be there to entertain with a brief talk on nature subjects. He will be sent by Dr. H. C. Bryant, head of the bureau of education for the California Fish and Game Commission.

The first of a specially planned series of Maxwell House concerts for summer consumption will be radiocast at 9 o'clock Thursday evening, June 21, over WJZ and 25 stations of the NBC System. Lewis James, the well-known American tenor, has the stellar rôle of soloist and the Maxwell Concert Orchestra, under the direction of Nathaniel Shilkret, will provide the orchestral background.

Since the time that the Maxwell concerts have been on the air it has been the policy of the sponsors of this feature to divide the year's program into a winter and a summer season. The treaty-paying parties will be transported to the remote Indian reservations, saving them weeks of travel and the hardships of the canoe route. In addition, several planes will be available to provide transportation service in connection with the construction going on in the Hudson River valley. Last year several planes were used in the experiment of dusting wheat in southern Manitoba, with quite satisfactory results, and it is expected that this year's program will be carried on a considerably larger scale.

CANADIAN AIR FORCE HAS BUSY SEASON AHEAD

Stations radiating this program are WEAF, WEEL, WFI, WRC, WGY, WCAE, WTAM, WWJ, WSAI, WEBH, KSD, WOC, WHO, WVO, KVVO, WPAF, WHAS, WSM, WMC and WBT.

The first of a specially planned series of Maxwell House concerts for summer consumption will be radiocast at 9 o'clock Thursday evening, June 21, over WJZ and 25 stations of the NBC System. Lewis James, the well-known American tenor, has the stellar rôle of soloist and the Maxwell Concert Orchestra, under the direction of Nathaniel Shilkret, will provide the orchestral background.

Since the time that the Maxwell concerts have been on the air it has been the policy of the sponsors of this feature to divide the year's program into a winter and a summer season. The treaty-paying parties will be transported to the remote Indian reservations, saving them weeks of travel and the hardships of the canoe route. In addition, several planes will be available to provide transportation service in connection with the construction going on in the Hudson River valley. Last year several planes were used in the experiment of dusting wheat in southern Manitoba, with quite satisfactory results, and it is expected that this year's program will be carried on a considerably larger scale.

CUBAN TO ADDRESS VETERANS

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AP)—Cayetano de Quesada, Cuban consul, has accepted an invitation to address the Annual Encampment United Spanish War Veterans at Norwalk, Conn. He will extend an invitation from President Machado to the veterans to attend their convention in Havanna next October.

The group will be heard semi-classical compositions, special arrangements of popular songs and the lighter classics. The first concert of the series promises many delightful novelty numbers. Three solos are to be played, "Russian Arabesque" as a flute solo, "Vell Dance" from "The Queen of Sheba" for cello, and a piano nocturne "Jack in the Box" by the writer of the popular "Kitten on the Keys," Zex Conroy, beside a clarinet quartet playing "Millicent" by Sanella. Unusual melodies from foreign lands will be included— "Student's Fado" from Brazil, "Black Eyes," a traditional Russian air,

Junior Chambers of Commerce Seek Co-ordinated Plan

Desire Affiliation, Not Merger, With Senior Trade Organization

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The first French newspaper was founded in 1635 by a doctor named Theophrast Renandot, as is shown in the historical section of the International Press Exhibition, The Press, at Cologne. Newspaper reports say the French revolution strikingly resembles present-day reports. They were written on the spot, and being filled with the emotions of the hour, are like the reports read in daily newspapers.

Physical merger is not contemplated. The Pontiac (Mich.) delegation, leading sponsor of the plan, explains in its resolution that affiliation would be mutually helpful. It asks for appointment of a commission of five to confer with the senior group to that end.

With junior chambers now in Canada, England and Mexico, besides more than 140 in the United States, the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce is expected to carry out a program of extension during the coming year.

Organization of a local at Monterey, Mexico, was announced. H. Gladys Vien, East St. Louis, Ill., national president, delivered a charter to the Division of Texas, local giving Texas six junior chambers, and enough for a state organization.

That was effected with election of Granville W. Moore, Dallas, as president. Granting of the Arkansas City (Kan.) charter also was announced. The large Los Angeles chamber proposed a maximum for national size of \$851 regardless of the local's size.

Events in 1912

MOSCOW, one of the most beautiful and wealthiest cities of the world, no longer exists," it states. "On the fourteenth, the Russian set fire to the Bourse, the stores and the Bazaar.

On the sixteenth there arose a strong wind and two to three thousand miserable creatures following an order issued by the Governor Rostopshin simultaneously started fires in five hundred different places.

It was a sea of fire."

Equally interesting with the history proper is the history shown by the official posters, which were issued when important incidents occurred. In one room, the history of Germany from the revolution in 1848 to the election of Von Hindenburg as President is shown in contemporary posters.

The foreign section equals a university course on the history, geography and thought of all nations.

In the British section are some very good cartoons against war, in the Swedish section it is learned that Sweden exported in 1926 not less than 42,384 tons or almost one-

Newspapers of All Nations Represented at Cologne's Fair

Fifty-five American Colleges Are Shown to Offer Courses in Journalism, Which Are Attended by 5626 Men and Women Students

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The first French newspaper was founded in 1635 by a doctor named Theophrast Renandot, as is shown in the historical section of the International Press Exhibition, The Press, at Cologne. Newspaper reports say the French revolution strikingly resembles present-day reports.

They were written on the spot, and being filled with the emotions of the hour, are like the reports read in daily newspapers.

The United States section, in which The Christian Science Monitor is represented, made a contract in 1899 to pay the latter railway \$15,000 a year until 1940, for the right to use its tracks, although the Agawam road no longer runs any trains. The whole revenue of the branch in 1920 was less than \$3000.

The court held the Central New England Railroad, which until 1921 owned a two-mile line in Agawam, Mass., connecting with the Boston & Albany Railroad, must continue under a contract made in 1899 to pay the latter railway \$15,000 a year until 1940, for the right to use its tracks, although the Agawam road no longer runs any trains. The whole revenue of the branch in 1920 was less than \$3000.

The decision is important to railroad men as an interpretation of the effect of an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission permitting discontinuance of operation. It is down the scale that such an operating deficit does not wipe out existing contract liabilities of the abandoned road for fixed charges unless the commission specifically so indicates.

The first continuous newspaper in the United States is shown to have been the Boston News Letter, published in 1704, and the oldest newspaper in the United States is the Philadelphia North American, issued for the first time in 1711. There are some very good illustrations of schools of journalism of the Universities of Wisconsin and Missouri, and much valuable material furnished by the department of journalism of the University of Kansas.

In the English section leading newspapers, such as The Times, the Manchester Guardian and the Observer, are shown to have been linked with New York State by the completion of the Gowanus Road, a highway of 17½ miles, from Rutland to the state line, and a road to Fair Haven, Vt., and Hampton, N. Y., which was officially opened this week with a civic celebration.

Equally interesting with the history proper is the history shown by the official posters, which were issued when important incidents occurred. In one room, the history of Germany from the revolution in 1848 to the election of Von Hindenburg as President is shown in contemporary posters.

The foreign section equals a university course on the history, geography and thought of all nations.

In the British section are some very good cartoons against war, in the Swedish section it is learned that Sweden exported in 1926 not less than 42,384 tons or almost one-

Abandoned Line Must Pay Rental

Court Rules Contracts Are Binding Unless Cancelled by Order of I. C. C.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The first French newspaper was founded in 1635 by a doctor named Theophrast Renandot, as is shown in the historical section of the International Press Exhibition, The Press, at Cologne. Newspaper reports say the French revolution strikingly resembles present-day reports.

They were written on the spot, and being filled with the emotions of the hour, are like the reports read in daily newspapers.

The United States section, in which The Christian Science Monitor is represented, made a contract in 1899 to pay the latter railway \$15,000 a year until 1940, for the right to use its tracks, although the Agawam road no longer runs any trains. The whole revenue of the branch in 1920 was less than \$3000.

The decision is important to railroad men as an interpretation of the effect of an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission permitting discontinuance of operation. It is down the scale that such an operating deficit does not wipe out existing contract liabilities of the abandoned road for fixed charges unless the commission specifically so indicates.

The first continuous newspaper in the United States is shown to have been the Boston News Letter, published in 1704, and the oldest newspaper in the United States is the Philadelphia North American, issued for the first time in 1711. There are some very good illustrations of schools of journalism of the Universities of Wisconsin and Missouri, and much valuable material furnished by the department of journalism of the University of Kansas.

In the English section leading newspapers, such as The Times, the Manchester Guardian and the Observer, are shown to have been linked with New York State by the completion of the Gowanus Road, a highway of 17½ miles, from Rutland to the state line, and a road to Fair Haven, Vt., and Hampton, N. Y., which was officially opened this week with a civic celebration.

The foreign section equals a university course on the history, geography and thought of all nations.

In the British section are some very good cartoons against war, in the Swedish section it is learned that Sweden exported in 1926 not less than 42,384 tons or almost one-

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Four lines of copy, one line of address and two lines of reference are required from those who advertise under a room or a room to let or a situations wanted heading.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 16 State St., Boston, Mass., Sunday services at 10:45 a.m., 12:15 p.m. Services for The Mother Church and all its branches in the United States, including Man. Evang., Evang. Friend. For services at the Mother Church at 10:45. Testimony meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

REAL ESTATE

For Sale in Santa Barbara

Situated in Santa Barbara's choice residential section, I am offering for sale an unusually large and delightful villa of 10,000 square feet, 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, 15 acres of lawn, trees, palms and flowering shrubs, rose garden. Residence has 2 master bedrooms, 2 maid's rooms, 2 large dining rooms, very large kitchen with maid's room, 2 large porches, 2 large sun rooms, 2 large patios, 2 large terraces, 2 large porches, 2 large sun rooms

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate is 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a *Rooms To Let* or a *Situations Wanted* heading.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS—Beacon St., 4 and 5 large rooms with back porches, renting \$1000 a month. Tel. 2-1938. Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

BACK BAY, OFF BEACON ST.—Furnished 2-room, double, 1st floor, kitchen, bath, shower, elevator, mahogany and gunwood finish. Apply SUPT., 452 Audubon Rd., Boston, Back Bay 3822.

BOSTON—One-room apartment, 2 rooms, bath, sun porch, double, cool, well ventilated; furnished or unfurnished, July and August or longer; elevator; immediate vicinity Christian Science. For appointments telephone Ken. 4023.

BOSTON—Back Bay Apartments facing Art—reference room, 335 up new owner; furnished or unfurnished, 4th floor, 1½ rooms, sun porch, double, cool, well ventilated; furnished or unfurnished, reasonable. Apply Hotel Kemmerer.

BOSTON, 10, Kenmore St.—W.H. sublet attractive 2-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, reasonable. Apply Hotel Kemmerer.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—For rent until Sept. 15th, a very attractive apartment in private house; all modern conveniences; cool and spacious; garage, sun porch, elevator. Apply 1-1341. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DEDHAM

Located in Dedham Square, strictly personal, furnished cottage, 3 rooms, nicely furnished; ocean view; pine grove; rent for season \$300. Tel. Hanover 4188 (Boston) or 6-3222. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MULTON, MASS.—Two modern apartments, 7 and 5 rooms, screened porch; good neighborly relations; furnished or unfurnished. Apply 1-1216 Central Ave., Multon, Mass.

MIAMI, FLA.—Stapin Apts., 261 S. W. 12th St.—Attractive 4-room apartments, completely furnished, adjacent, transportation easy; all rooms modern; reasonable rates.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.—FOR RENT

3-room, modern, first floor, 1st floor, Apply to 296 Lake Avenue.

NEW YORK CITY, 511 West 12th (Appt. 222), 3 rooms, large front, sunny; elevator, etc.; furnished or unfurnished. Wilson, Cardinal 1380.

THE LYLESTAN

Low Summer and Yearly Rates

Our Slogan "Cleanliness"

Mr. and Mrs. FRANK L. HILL

671 N. Orange Avenue

Orlando, Florida

WINTERPORT, MASS.—For rent, kitchenette apartment; desirable neighborhood; furnished or unfurnished. Ocean 1762-J.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE, FURNISHED, 6-B ROOM

Family leaving Boston want to dispose of their modern 6 rooms of furniture; everything in condition; good furniture; \$1,000.00 can be rented above; fine view and location; Seaver St., Roxbury, Mass., opposite Franklin Park. Tel. 2-1880. Terms between 9 and 10. Highlands 7390.

TO LET—FURNISHED

100-102 Christian Science Church, furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, furnished; rent \$100.00. Tel. August: Frightful, Tel. Conley 1-3034 M or 2-2357. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 38 Cleary St., Suite 2—Two rooms, bath and bath, and kitchenette; 2 months; half hour from Boston; heat well, front; sun porch; all conveniences; reasonable. Tel. Cleary 1562-M.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Two room, kitchenette, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, furnished; rent \$100.00. Tel. Sunday or Monday, University 2300-M.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Two room, 2-family house; kitchenette, 2 rooms, bath; front room, yard, near Brattle St.; beautiful view; cool; quiet; reasonable. Porter 1976-R.

LONGWOOD, BROOKLINE, MASS.—To let: room, dining room, bedroom and kitchen in a large, modern, 2-family house; 2 rooms; double, neatly furnished; 4 blocks from Longwood station; near Beacon St.; references required. Tel. 2-1880.

NEW YORK CITY, West 55th End Ave. (91) 4 rooms, bath, kitchenette; sun porch; rates Schuyler 5048 mornings or Sept.

TO RENT for July and August, two-room furnished apartment, bath, kitchenette, piano; 2 bedrooms, front; heat well, front; Marine station, Tel. G. T. BETTERBS, 23 Broad St., Lynn, Mass.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Business takes family to Vernon, summer; will rent my 4-room home; furnished on waterfront; modern conveniences; \$150 for season. W. M. BURNAP, 70 Pleasant St., Ocean 6345-J.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

Furnished 6-room house; all improvements; reasonable rent. Apply to OWEN, Tel. Jamaica 3610-M. Jamaica Plain, Mass.

DENNIS, Cape Cod—Furnished summer cottage, near 2 bedrooms, bath, sun porch, double, kitchenette, set tubs, heat and cold water, running water, water pump, etc., etc. Tel. 2-255. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Employment Agency—334 Delaware, 2nd floor, 2nd door, 2nd room, large airy room, private bath, attractively furnished; 2-room unfurnished; excellent meals; summer rates.

ROOME BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive room with a view; beautifully furnished; adjacent to bath; first-class home table and service. \$255. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Employment Agency—334 Delaware, 2nd floor, 2nd room, large airy room, private bath, attractively furnished; 2-room unfurnished; excellent meals; summer rates.

JOEY'S—Sister's loving care; for a friend. MRS. FREDIE "Arkaven," Upper Jay, N. Y. (Adirondacks). We advertise only in The Christian Science Monitor.

BRARICLIFF FARM

(SPICK AND SPAN)

Ready to Serve Old and New Patrons

Altitude 1100 feet; only six miles from Boston, near Packard's; lake on premises; tennis, swimming, boat, etc.; heat and cold water, running water, water pump, etc., etc. Tel. 2-255. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SHORE COTTAGES—CO. COD

Newly furnished summer cottage, 2 rooms, bath; double, kitchenette, sun porch, double, heat and cold water, running water, water pump, etc., etc. Tel. 2-255. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

KENNERLYPORT, MAINE—Furnished 20-room cottage, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; boat; private land; beautiful grounds; sun porch; deck; sun porch; heat and cold water; milk included; by summer of year. MRS. T. B. KENNEDY, 149 Pierpont St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Main 9481.

MAIN COAST—An attractive New England house, 9 rooms, fully equipped, heat and electricity, veranda, garage, piano; large acreage; garage, fine bathroom. Tel. 2-1880. Waldegrave, Newton Highlands, Mass. Tel. Newton North 2840, during business hours, after Monday.

TO RENT for season, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ROCKPORT, MASS.—For sale or rent, 7-room furnished cottage, all improvements; garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER PROPERTY

NEW YORK CITY, 1819 Broadway, corner of 43rd and 44th Streets, all or part time, transients, 20 Madison Ave., New York City.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN WANTED

WANTED—Good home for colored boy two years old. Address N. E. BEAN, 51 Havre Street, East Boston, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, 2 Mrs. Modest, Weymouth, Friday, 11 West 2nd St., Saltonstall Tower, Suite 1000.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 1819 Broadway, corner of 43rd and 44th Streets, all or part time, transients, 20 Madison Ave., New York City.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENT FOR SUMMER, fully furnished farm house; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, garage; heat and cold water, running water, sun porch; sun room; good food and sea air. G-333, The Christian Science Monitor,

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)SPECIALIZED SERVICE IN
Residential and
Downtown Properties
Small FarmsErnest L. Hill Realty Co.
REALTORS235 West Forsyth Street
Established 1910LAKELAND
Florida National Vault Co.
H. B. ZIMMERMAN, Prop.
Mason Builder Supplies

MOUNT DORA

Here is
Central Florida's
Happy HomelandThe BANK
of MOUNT DORAextends a sincere welcome
that's worth while to you
by making your money safe.

MIAMI

Piggly Wiggly
Clean Storescompletely stocked with
nationally known merchandiseREASONABLY
PRICEDMIAMI, HOLLYWOOD, FORT LAUDER-
DALE, DELRAY, LAKE WORTH
AND WEST PALM BEACHWomen's and Misses'
Ready-to-Wear and Millinery
SERVICE, COURTESY
AND SATISFACTIONWhitie's
SHOP

212-214 Halcyon Arcade No. 4

HANNA MADE
CANDIES
Fresh Daily75c per pound
Mail Orders Appreciated
236 N. E. 1ST STREETNORA DAVIS
MARINELLO SHOP
Catering to Exclusive ClienteleGRALYNN HOTEL
126 S. E. 1ST AVE.
Ph. 5597DAVIS
GROCERY COMPANY
FRESH MEATS
GROCERIES1237 S. W. 8th St. 1325 Biscayne Blvd.
999 S. W. 4th St.Grandma's Kitchen
149-51-55 N. E. Second Street
Seventh SeasonTANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1217 West Flagler StreetWalk-Over
Shoes for Men and WomenWalk-Over Boot Shop
35 N. E. 1st AvenueBONITA
COFFEE HOUSE
Delicious Food
for Luncheon
and Dinner
150 S. E. 1st StreetSTRICKLAND'S
DRY GOODS CO.
7915 N. E. 2ND AVENUE
Little River Station
We sell \$5.00 shoes.
DRY GOODS NOTIONS

The HEFTY PRESS, Inc.

Printers Stationers

Blank Book Manufacturers

Phone 21063 45-47 S. W. 1st Street

MIAMI, FLORIDA

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

MIAMI
(Continued)

General Insurance

Service Kindly Given
W. W. BAKER
605-6 Olympia Bldg. Ph. 35141

ORLANDO

5% on Savings

No one has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest in a Morris Plan Savings Account.

The MORRIS
PLAN114 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

WASHBURN'S

LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEA DINNER
"Always a Special You Like"Mrs. F. BRYANT WASHBURN
13-15 West Washington St. Phone 3636

RENDEZVOUS CAFE

"GOOD EATS"

VISIT OUR ROSE ROOM
In the Patio of
Murphy-Autrey Arcade

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP

"DEXDALE REPELLO-
HOSE"Shoe of Quality deliver the
goods—good style, good
looks, good fit, good service

Phone 5548 San Juan Hotel Building

BOOKHARDT PAINT CO.

Dealer in
Sherwin-Williams Paints and

Varnishes

HARDWARE

Phone 6206 224 CHURCH ST.

GOLDSMITH

"Shoes of Distinction"

Phone 8348 102 N. Orange Ave.

THE MEN'S SHOP

"We Feature Quality Not Price"

Phone 3551 32 S. Orange Ave.

Orlando, Florida

BARBER SHOP

"Reasonable and Satisfactory Service"

Men, Women and Children

J. O. LUCAS, Prop. 256 S. Orange Ave.

Orlando, Florida

A. C. ANDERSEN

PAINTER

BETTER PAINTING SERVICE

We use Sherwin-Williams Products

64 W. Pine Street Phone 8591

Shoes Repaired While You Wait

HANSON'S

Electric Shoe Repairing

27 E. PINE STREET Orlando, Florida

SARASOTA

General Insurance Real Estate

BROWN & CRIST, Inc.

BROKERS

Sarasota, Florida

AVONDALE

McCLELLAN PARK

Choice Residential Properties

Bacheller-Brewer Corporation

Owners and Developers

Mrs. C. N. Thompson

Gifts—Novelties—Bridge Favors

Citra Sweet—Guava Jelly

223 Main Street Sarasota, Fla.

ST. PETERSBURG

CENTER MARKET

Formerly Baker Brothers

730 CENTRAL AVENUE

Everything Good to Eat

NOLEN'S

Only Store

2300 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

Complete Grocery, Meat, Vegetable

Departments. Where price, service,

quality and courtesy reign supreme.

We appreciate your patronage.

SHEPARD & COMPANY

Boys' and Junior College Shop

O. and C. LOWREY Managers

"IF IT'S A BOY WE CLOTHED HIM"

Telephone 4373 255 CENTRAL AVE

TAMPA

Old Reliable Shu Fixery

CHARLES UNGER, Mgr.

Established 1910

104 Tampa St., Knight & Wall Bldg.

QUALITY MATERIAL

HONEST SERVICE

Phone M-1278 TAMPA, FLORIDA

We Clean Panamas

The Natural Way

No Whitewash

H. W. CLARKE HAT CO.

410 TAMPA STREET

DOT'S BEAUTY SHOPPE

Lemur Permanent Wave

Hair Dressing, Manicuring

Bobbing by Experts

1605 SNOW AVE. Phone H 3538

FLICKER'S

Victor and Columbia Records

ATWATER KENT RADIOS

Phone 21063 45-47 S. W. 1st Street

MIAMI, FLORIDA

THE HEFTY PRESS, Inc.

Printers Stationers

Blank Book Manufacturers

Phone 21063 45-47 S. W. 1st Street

MIAMI, FLORIDA

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

MIAMI

(Continued)

General Insurance

Service Kindly Given

W. W. BAKER

605-6 Olympia Bldg. Ph. 35141

ORLANDO

5% on Savings

No one has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest in a Morris Plan Savings Account.

The MORRIS

PLAN

114 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE

ORLANDO, FLORIDA

WAL-MART

Invites Hard-to-Fit Feet

WALK-OVER

BOOTERY

2814 FRANKLIN STREET

TAMPA

(Continued)

DUTH FLORIDA'S GREATEST

Walk-Over

TAMPA

TAMPA

(Continued)

NEXT TO HOME

This is the best place to eat!

CHAPPELL & HARRISON

"When in Town Eat With Us"

HENRY GRADY BLDG.

28 CAIN STREET N. W. ATLANTA

Say It With Flowers

WEINSTOCK'S

Atlanta's Favorite Flower Shop

WALNUT 0908

SAVANNAH

Plain Wedding Rings

Remodeled

Genuine Orange Blossom

Design

Ask for Particulars

BECKWITH-RANGE

JEWELRY CO.

410 Franklin St.

Tampa, Fla.

APRIL

The Big Bank at the Big Building

CITIZENS BANK AND

TRUST COMPANY

Member Federal Reserve System

Harris Clothing Co.

"Correct Clothes for Men"

16 WEST BROUGHTON ST.

RICHARDSON'S

FLORIST

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of: President, J. Abbott; Contributing Editor, Mr. Roland R. Harrison; Executive Editor, Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

An Unequivocal Platform

THE Republican dry law enforcement plank adopted at Kansas City is an honest, straightforward announcement on the most vital issue confronting this Nation. It is the plank upon which Mr. Hoover already has expressed his entire willingness to stand squarely and unequivocally. His earlier statements in response to the questionnaire from Senator Borah paved the way for the adoption of just such a frank and courageous pledge as that which his party has made.

Let there be no mistake by those who have endeavored to read into the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention at Kansas City a meaning which it does not contain, or evasions which they may have hoped to discover in its declarations. A New York newspaper claims already to have found that the platform plank pledging the party to the enforcement of prohibition carefully avoids specific reference to the statute passed by Congress and confines its pledge of adherence only to the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

In face of the determined effort of organized nullificationists in many parts of the United States to convince the Republican Party leaders and spokesmen that the platform should not recognize prohibition or law enforcement as a campaign issue, the attempt to find solace or satisfaction in the failure of the convention to mention the Volstead Act by name is futile and almost pitiful. Any Congress now or in the future is at liberty to enact or re-enact any specific statute in aid of enforcement of the prohibition amendment, or to pass any law it may choose in attempting to make its enforcement more difficult. But such acts, whether supporting or hindering the objective of the fundamental law, are subject to judicial review and interpretation. Any statute subversive of the letter and spirit of that amendment would, unfailingly, be declared unconstitutional and void.

And so it is that the pledge adopted is to maintain inviolate the precept which has been laid down, by a strict enforcement, by means of statutory machinery, of its plain terms. The platform plank is neither more nor less equivocal than the language of the amendment itself.

Perhaps it might be well for those who may choose to divide their allegiance between the Republican Party in its position on industrial and economic issues and the opposition party in its prospective adherence to a policy of nullification, to inquire, either before or after the meeting of the Democratic National Convention at Houston a few days hence, just how the receptive candidates and other Democratic Party spokesmen interpret the dry plank in the Kansas City platform. The inclination is to believe that neither the outstanding Democratic candidate for the presidential nomination nor any of his sympathetic advisers will venture the opinion that the plank is evasive or ambiguous. It demands of the Democratic Party a plain and unequivocal pronouncement which will bind all concerned to its promises. That, in the final analysis, is the real test of sincerity and straightforwardness.

Analyzing the platform as a whole, one finds it to accord in all its essentials with the policies to which the Coolidge Administration, of which Secretary Hoover is a part, has always been committed. Such a platform could not have been written and adopted in Republican Party councils a decade ago. It is progressive and constructive in the sense that the era which gave it utterance is progressive and constructive. It breathes not so much the conservatism of the inner councils as the comprehensive realization by the people who had a part in shaping it that they themselves are responsible for their own proper government.

The Passing of a War Lord

TO PATRIOTIC Chinese, Gen. Chang Tso-lin stood as the personification of the war-lord régime which the Nationalist movement has undertaken to terminate. He was, with little question, the most powerful and, from certain points of view, perhaps the most capable of the military chieftains who have sought, during the last decade and a half, to bring all of China under their personal sway. His passing adds another element of uncertainty to the already ultra-complex Chinese situation.

Chang rose to power on a wave of Japanese favor. The Russo-Japanese war found him in command of a company of elusive and hard-fighting Manchurian bandits. That conflict lifted him above the station of a mere outlaw. His aid to the Japanese brought its reward. He was given the governorship of one of the Manchurian provinces. But Japan had wider use for him and, in line with her policy of expansion in Manchuria, helped to bring all of its provinces under his sway. He served Japan well, in Manchuria and at Peking, where, in 1926, he established a dictatorship after ousting both Gen. Wu Pei-fu and Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang.

What effect Chang's passing may have upon the newly established Nationalist authority is in doubt. The Chinese press at the present is filled with articles designed to prove that Japan was responsible for the attack on General Chang's train. This, say the Chinese, was another step in Japan's plan to take over

more complete control of Manchuria. With no one to take Chang's place, Japanese control will not be easily disputed.

This much, at least, can be said for the Chinese point of view: Chang, recently, has proved himself much less a puppet of the Japanese than heretofore. He has steadily stood against Japan's moves to extend control of the Manchurian railways. He, it will be recalled, joined in the Nationalist protest against Japan's policy at Tsinan-fu. Once again supreme in Manchuria, it was not likely that the Japanese could have used him to serve their own purposes with such freedom as before. His removal, if not desired by the Japanese authorities in Manchuria, will not be so generally lamented by them as would have been the case two years ago.

It is more probable, however, that the passing of Chang, instead of extending Japan's control over Manchuria, will be likely to threaten it. The Nationalists have already declared their intention to bring the three eastern provinces inside their domain. Chang, however, provided a serious obstacle to that plan. In Manchuria he was on his own ground. His troops there were certain to give a more effective account of themselves than they did before Peking. With no one to assume his place of leadership the problem of the Nationalist military leaders will be greatly simplified. There are indications, moreover, that the Japanese may find terms of settlement with the Nationalist authorities whereby a conflict in Manchuria will be avoided.

Meanwhile, the major military threat to the armies of the Kuomintang has disappeared. If the gains, which came to a climax with the capture of Peking, are not consolidated, the failure will be the result of internal dissension rather than because of external opposition. The crisis precipitated by the passing of Chang is not military. Rather it concerns the unity of the Nationalist Party itself. Unity has been maintained in the war on Chang. It remains to be seen whether it will continue for the tasks of reconstruction that lie ahead.

Press Restrictions in Japan

REVISION of the press and publication laws in Japan is being given serious consideration as a result of the recent general election there. The necessity of such revision, if Japan is to have anything like genuine freedom of speech, was demonstrated again and again during the campaign of a month which preceded the election, while one of Japan's great newspapers, the Tokyo Asahi, is at present making a dramatic fight against the control, through terroristic methods and blackmail, of public opinion.

The police system in Japan is a national organization, rather than series of local bodies. It is directly under the control of the Minister of Home Affairs. The temptation to use this power in favor of his own party is great during an election campaign, and the charge that the present Minister of Home Affairs did so without scruple is freely and frequently made in Japan.

Time after time a candidate of one of the Opposition parties was stopped in the middle, or even at the very beginning, of his speech by the police. This official persecution was especially great in the case of candidates of the proletarian parties. In one extreme case the candidate had got no further than the word "Gentlemen" when ordered by the police to cease speaking on the grounds that he was disturbing public peace and order.

The Tokyo Asahi and its sister paper, the Osaka Asahi, were especially active during the campaign in denouncing government interference and in championing a clean election, nor did they hesitate to condemn the police methods used in many places. As a result they fell under official displeasure. Apparently, no retaliation through the courts was possible, so resort was had to the peculiar Japanese institution of "soshi". These are a present-day survival of the "ronin," or masterless warriors of feudal times, but they have degenerated into mere political rowdies, for hire to the highest bidder. For instance, some of them recently paid a visit to the Tokyo Asahi, made a forcible entrance to the plant, and threw sand on the rotary presses, which, fortunately, were not in motion at the time. It was several days before the Asahi could secure police protection from these people. The paper's management has refused to be thus cowed, and has declared that it will wage its battle for freedom of speech and for the abolition of the "soshi," no matter what the cost. There can be little doubt that public opinion is with the paper.

An almost unreasoning dread of Communist propaganda and the peculiar position of the Japanese reigning house are responsible for the existing press restrictions in Japan. Those restrictions are many and of various natures, and a law passed only a few years ago virtually makes the police dictators as to what does and what does not infringe them. The developments of the past few months have brought into vivid relief the danger that is inherent in such laws and the ease with which they are subject to abuse. The necessity for revision of them if Japan is to continue along the road of democratic party government is apparent, and it is reasonable to expect that, before another general election is held, the present mistakes will be rectified.

Status of the Press

SEEKING to make more effective its voice to the world by the use of radio short waves, the press has in the process been awarded a more definite classification in world affairs. Some years ago journalism was positively classified as a profession. Today the press as a whole becomes a public service group. During the recent hearings at Washington on the question of priority rights to short waves the claim was made by the Radio Corporation of America that the press had no more right to high frequencies than any other commercial group.

William Pierson, representing the case for the press, showed that, while in the person-to-person type of message handled by the communication companies only 5 per cent of the public is reached, the newspapers in the United States reach daily 40,000,000 families representing the entire population of the country. Orestes H. Caldwell, of the Federal Radio Commission,

effectively summed up the situation by asking: "Therefore, when I open my paper on the breakfast table before me in the morning, I get a telegram to me from the rest of the world, consisting of thousands of words, ably gathered, all for the sum of from two to five cents?" "Exactly," was the reply.

In the granting of wavelengths after this hearing the total of fifty-five requested by the R. C. A. was reduced to fifteen. The total of twenty-two requested by the newspapers was reduced to twenty. This was the commission's answer. It really places the press in the position of a super-public group. Realization of the causes for this decision certainly emphasizes the great responsibility that rests with the editors of the country. Newspapers should earn a fair profit, but to do this at the expense of the 40,000,000 families in the country, whose opinions are largely molded by what they read in the papers, is breaking faith with the public.

To qualify as a profession journalism must be conducted as a professional institution, and as such must have for its basis ethics first, profit second. This may raise a protest on the part of many papers, but from this standpoint there should be no question regarding reasonable profits. What the press must do is to become a first class professional public service institution, a large order perhaps, but one which, however, can be filled.

Rebuilding the Constitution

TO THOSE who have trod the deck of the frigate Constitution, the further appeal for funds to rebuild the old ship strikes a sympathetic chord. Forerunner of ships of the United States Navy which have carved their names in history—including the Monitor, which defeated the Merrimac at Hampton Roads in the Civil War; the Olympic, on which Admiral Dewey led the fleet which won the battle of Manila Bay; the Oregon, which made a record trip from California to Cuba to participate in the concluding battle of the Spanish War—the Constitution awaits now the contributions of those who admire her past history.

Careful investigations have been made of the early construction records to enable the present workmen to restore her to her exact original design. Live oak, long buried in a Florida lake for ships which never were built, has been dug out for use in the reconstruction. Maine has sent her master shipbuilders—workmen whose art of wooden shipbuilding has been all but lost with the advent of the steel and iron ship.

But additional supplies and money are needed to complete the work and to restore the Constitution to her former glory when, under her various commanders, of whom Commodore Isaac Hull was the most famous, she made the United States, then a young nation, a sea power to be respected. The appeal is one which the public, accustomed as it is to innumerable requests of the kind, cannot easily ignore.

The Organ Returning to Favor

PIPE and bellows are a mechanism through which the public seems to want to hear the message of music again. The instrument of stops and wind pressures, after a period of comparative neglect, is evidently returning to favor, at least in certain communities in the United States. For the last twenty years, more in some places and less in others, listeners have been interested in color and dramatic effect; and accordingly they have directed their attention to the orchestra. They have been all for the symphony and the tone poem. Now, for a change, they are inclining toward intellectual and contemplation. They are displaying an interest in the sonorities of the organ, and they are keen for the intricacies of the fugue and the elaborations of the choral prelude.

Unless this were the case, a musician like J. Fred Wolle of Bethlehem, Pa., would hardly have ventured a while ago to invite an audience to the chapel of Lehigh University from miles around, to hear a complete performance of Bach's "Art of Fugue" on the organ. Unless it were the case, Lynnwood Farnam would certainly not have the hardihood to announce, as he has lately done, a presentation in New York next season of all the organ music that Bach ever wrote, giving a cycle of twenty programs, or rather a pair of cycles, forty recitals in all, Sunday afternoons and Monday evenings, from October to May.

Happily, everybody must grant, organ playing is catching up with organ building. The artist and interpreter is at last putting to use a great instrumental means provided by the artisan and engineer. The whole thing arises, doubtless, from the enthusiasm of the modern public for Bach. Men and women have a desire for that most eloquent of voices, and they are aware that they can have it only in its own sound, which is the organ and not the orchestra.

Just as they are so thinking, that sound is brought under the complete control of the player's hands. Able, then, for the first time really to hear Bach, they are ready to have Wolle, Farnam or anyone else go to the console and set the ingenuity and imaginativeness of his counterpoint forth.

Editorial Notes

In many cities in the United States the horse is being legislated off certain busy thoroughfares. To some who have been faithfully served for many years by this noble animal this ruling may seem rather severe, but those who on second thought realize the hardships imposed upon the horse on smoke-heavy, gas-heavy streets, with shrieking horns on every side, must certainly realize that it is an actual kindness to the horse to have this legislation put into effect.

The need for cutting accounting costs in industry, to permit reduction of prices to consumers was emphasized by Prof. T. H. Sanders of Harvard at the International Cost Conference. In other words, business is feeling the necessity of cutting the cost of counting costs.

The brown thrasher has been selected as the state bird of Georgia, against the purple martin and the red-headed woodpecker. 'Twas a most colorful contest.

The peacemaker is largely a pacemaker.

"M'AM," Lizzie-Lou stood in the doorway of the living room with her sturdy arms akimbo. Her dusky visage registered indignation and the tone in which the monosyllable was delivered gave me to understand that I was being called to attention.

"What is it, Lizzie-Lou?" I inquired.

"Is it yo' wish, ma'am, dat de chil'en is to put any blessed ting dey chooses in dat box what dey calls de pirates ches?"

"Certainly not," I said, and I began to wonder if I had missed anything. So far as I knew the little make-believe buccaneers had never borrowed the family silver for the purpose of their game, nor helped themselves without permission to my own personal trinkets.

"It's dat beautiful green velvet hat ob yours, ma'am," said Lizzie-Lou. "Dear knows ah wouldn't deprive dem chil'en ob one minute's happiness, but ah jes' can't bear to see dat elegant hat a-lying among all dat rubbish."

My heart misgave me. For years Lizzie-Lou has looked upon my discarded clothing as her own. True, she is at least three sizes larger than I am, but this has never discouraged her. She is always enthusiastic about everything I wear. "You'll be surprised, ma'am," she will say, "how well dat's gwine to fit me." And I usually am. My garments once in the hands of Lizzie-Lou take on elastic qualities that they never seemed to possess while they were mine.

"I told the children they might have that hat to dress up in," I ventured, but this remark only served to raise Lizzie-Lou's indignation anew.

"Ah jes' wants to cry when he hears yo' say dat. To think ob dat stylish hat wid its feather and all being trampled on de playroom floor."

"But it isn't being trampled around," I expostulated. "John wears it on his head when he wants to look like a Spanish grande."

"Ah seen him," said Lizzie-Lou gloomily. "Ah don' know nuffin' about Spanish—whatever it was yo' said—but seen John wearing dat green hat de oder day and dat beautiful long feather came near to getting broke wid dem wooden swords dey was slashing all about."

The voice from the doorway took on a pleading quality. "Ain't yo' gwine to do nuffin about it, ma'am?"

There really seemed nothing that I could do. John had come to me some days before with a sash around his waist and his big rubber boots turned down in the approved fashion of a romantic period and had asked for some kind of a hat that would fit in with the rest of his attire. From the top shelf of my wardrobe I had taken down the green velvet hat, which had immediately met with his approval. Too late I remembered that Lizzie-Lou had already cast longing eyes upon it. The blue drooping plume I had discovered in a trunk in the attic and fixed on with a buckle had apparently added to its attractions not only in John's eyes but in Lizzie-Lou's also. The situation was becoming very awkward for me.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON BECAUSE Kipling's "Hymn Before Action" was chosen as a test piece for the Brighton Musical Festival, the choir of the Union Congregational Church unanimously withdrew from the competition. Objection was taken to the first stanza of the hymn, which runs as follows:

The earth is full of anger.
The seas are dark with wrath.
Jehovah of the Thunder,
Lord God of Battles, aid!

Criticizing the hymn as a glorification of primitive and dangerous passions and instincts of war, W. B. Pinniger, organist and choirmaster of the church, said that when the choir protested against the words they were told that "the music's the thing," and that the words were immaterial. To this Mr. Pinniger is quoted as replying:

In these critical days, when the maintenance and progress of civilization urgently require that passions shall be subordinated to reason and understanding, and when the religious and patriotic fervor of hundreds of singers to large audiences is a grave social disservice. Singers cannot give of their best unless their hearts are in the work. To them the solicitation of the aid of the Father of Jesus Christ for the salvation of human beings is the highest of all vocations. Lord God of Battles are very deeply repugnant. In the mouths of a troop of savages bent on slaughter and calling upon their tribal deity such words might be appropriate enough, but the sentiment of the piece is completely at variance with the spirit of the New Testament. It presents a primitive and unworthy conception of the Deity, and is quite unfit to be sung by the choir of a Christian church.

Early wayfarers on Whit Monday, on the roads converging on Regents Park, would have met every description of cart drawn by well-groomed, gayly bedecked horses. The occasion was the annual gathering of the London Cart-Horse Parade Society. There were 723 drivers with some 800 horses entered for the various competitions. The Isabel Constable prize competed for by drivers with long service went to H. J. Palmer, who could show sixty years of continuous service with the same firm. His recollections go back to the coaching days before Blackfriars Bridge was built and he drove the first load of American frozen meat from the railway to the meat market. On the evening of Whit Monday, holiday makers returning from the country met the carts and vans on their way home, many with the coveted prize awards dangling from their horses' necks.

What is probably one of the most remarkable architectural drawings ever made is one of St. Paul's Cathedral which is now hanging on the wall of the Trophy Room in the cathedral. Drawn on a scale of one-quarter of an inch to a foot, it has cost over £700 to prepare and is the work of R. B. Brooks Greaves, assisted by W. Godfrey Allen. The drawing is 12½ ft. by 9 ft. and shows the entire anatomy of the building from the gilt cross on the stone lantern down to the floor of the crypt. Below this are shown the foundations resting on their bed of London clay. Every atom of work is shown and the observer can study the details of choir stalls carved by Grinling Gibbons, or the mass of timber work and carpentry supporting the lead-covered outer dome. Probably few visitors to the cathedral even know of the existence of the Trophy Room, where may be seen also the large model of Wren's other design which he said to have prepared.

As "Big Ben" began to strike at midnight recently a youth from Leamington set out to cross Westminster Bridge in under thirty-eight seconds, approximately the time taken by the twelve strokes of the clock. Running at a fast pace, he covered the distance of roughly 236 yards in twenty-six seconds. The feat recalled a similar exploit in 1880 by Lord Randolph Churchill, father of Winston Churchill. He agreed to cross from the Surrey side of the Thames to the steps of the Clock Tower while "Big Ben" was chiming the quarters and striking the hour of midnight. Soon after, one summer night, the figure of the future leader of the House of Commons was seen speeding like the wind across the bridge.

Millions of omnibus tickets—the little multi-colored printed slips which the conductor hands the passenger and which he is expected to throw away upon reaching his destination—constitute a growing litter nuisance, especially now when London is filling up with tourists. The corner of the Strand and Wellington Street, one of the busiest spots in town, where many passengers alight, is often quite untidy as a result of these thrown-away tickets. Now that the London General Omnibus Company has requested 10,000 drivers to exercise economy in the use of petrol, it would seem they might consider the omnibus ticket.

Vancouver, B. C.

MARY IRENE KING.

The Winner of the Beatty Prize

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: